INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVII NO. 144---- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 19 1929 ONE ANNA

WILL GOVERNOR'S INTERVENTION END DEADLOCK ?

CITY FATHERS' WARNING TO THEIR REPRESENTATIVES

Don't Succumb to Communist Bogey and Arm Govt. with Extra Powers

SIR F. SYKES MEETS SOCIAL WORKERS

—:o:—

Red Flag Union Repudiates Allegations of Intimidation

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes accompanied by Major Vaux arrived in Bombay by the Poona Mail on Tuesday. His Excellency was received on the station platform, by Mr. A. R. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. P. A. Kelly the Commissioner of Police. His Excellency drove straight to the Secretariat.

It is understood that arrangements have been made for His Excellency's stay at Government House and not at the Secretariat as on previous occasions. This is indicative of the fact that the Governor contemplates a longer stay in Bombay than a couple of days in order to deal personally with the situation and try and find a solution of the deadlock.

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, the General Member, Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Private Secretary to the Governor, and Mr. Ewbank Secretary to the Government, General Department, also arrived in Bombay with the Governor to take part in the conference to be held at the Secretariat to-day.

Immediately after his arrival at the Secretariat, His Excellency gave interviews one after another to Mr. R. P. Masani, Dr. Clifford Manshardt of the Nagpada Neighbourhood Settlement and some representatives of the Y. M. C. A., all of whom are engaged in doing social work among the mill workers.

GOVERNOR'S PEACE MOVE

—:o:—

EDITORS INVITED TO TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE

It is understood that Editors of principal newspapers in Bombay have been invited to a Conference with His Excellency the Governor at 11-30 a.m. to-day (Wednesday) at the Secretariat to discuss the situation in the City.

POOR ATTENDANCE ON TUESDAY

MEN URGED TO HOLD ON

Owing to Moharrum there was another set-back in the attendance of the mill workers on Tuesday. The Mohmedan workers absented themselves and consequently many mills were closed down for want of a sufficient number of men.

Krishna Govind, a volunteer of the Girni Kamgar Union, was distributing handbills near the Alexandra Mill on Tuesday morning when he was severely assaulted by some persons.

The Union authorities have lodged a complaint with the police.

In a handbill, issued by the Girni Kamgar Union, the "black-legs" are reminded that in spite of the warning of the Union they went to work and they ("black-legs") are sorry for it now as they are ill-treated by the management. Those who were promised daily wages are also taken on the monthly system of pay by the millowners, which is another disappointment for the "black-legs." The strikers are told in the handbill to remain firm, as H. E. the Governor was coming to settle the dispute and the settlement would not be arrived at till the Red Flag was victorious. The Millowners' method of importing men from the up-country had failed, and the strikers are assured of the ultimate success if they held on for some time more.

INVITATION TO SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

—:o:—

The Social Service League Bombay, is one of the public bodies invited to attend the Conference convened by His Excellency the Governor at the Secretariat to-day.

CITY FATHERS & TODAY'S CONFERENCE

—:o:—

HEATED DEBATE

Scenes of considerable excitement and frequent passages-at-arms between members holding diametrically opposite views characterised the proceedings of the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Tuesday afternoon at which consideration was resumed of a letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay inviting the Municipality to send not more than three representatives to attend the Conference called by His Excellency to consider the present industrial situation in Bombay. The matter was first brought before the Corporation at Monday's meeting, but its consideration was adjourned as it was thought that it required a full dress debate. When the Corporation adjourned on Monday there were before the House one resolution and two amendments on the subject.

Dr. Dadachanji had moved a resolution that the President, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah be appointed to represent the Corporation at the proposed Conference. To this Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas had moved an amendment that Corporation's representation should consist of five members, namely, the President, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. Nariman, Mr. Horniman and himself. Mr. D. G. Dalvi's amendment was that the Corporation should discuss its independent line of action at its Thursday's meeting and in the meantime the President alone should attend the Governor's Conference on behalf of the Corporation.

MAYOR'S TALK WITH H. E.'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

When the discussion was resumed on Tuesday, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asked the President whether the latter had written to the Private Secretary to the Governor about the Corporation's desire to send five representatives instead of three as suggested. The President in reply said that he had a talk with the Private Secretary on the subject and the latter was of opinion that if it was the keen desire on the part of the Corporation to send five representatives His Excellency would not object to it. However, it was not advisable in view of the fact that there was only limited accommodation and the number did not count if the representatives went to this Conference with the mandate of the Corporation.

WHY LABOUR WAS KEPT OUT?

Resuming the debate, Dr. Viegas wanted to know from the mover of the proposition the ground on which the latter had made his selection of names. The speaker wanted to include the name of Dr. Deshmukh in the representation. He recalled the services rendered by the ex-Mayor of Bombay in organising help to the affiliated women and children of mill-workers in the last strike. Such a man, he said, ought not to be kept out. He was at a loss to know, he added, why Labour was excluded from the Conference. He could not see how settlement of the strike could be brought about unless both the parties to the dispute were given fullest opportunities to state their views on the matter. It was impossible to end the strike in the absence of co-operation of both the Girni Kamgar Union and the Mill-owners' Association.

Mr. Boman-Behram said it was immaterial to him whether the Corporation sent three members or five. The number was the important factor to be considered. If the House was inclined to send five representatives as suggested by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas in his amendment then he would propose the inclusion of Dr. Solunke who was the only representative in the House of "backward" and "depressed" classes instead of Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas who everybody knew was a self-styled Labour leader. (Laughter.) He had no doubt that Dr. Solunke would espouse the cause of Labour much better than Mr. Kanji could be expected to do. Continuing the speaker observed that the only agency that could put an end to the present deadlock in the textile industry was the Government. (Sarcastic cries of "hear, hear.") It was Government who put an end to the unfortunate riots in Bombay although the Peace Committee and other agencies were also working for the same purpose. For want of executive authority the Peace Committee could not make much headway. It was, indeed, a happy sign that the Governor was determined to see that the strike was put an end to. In the circumstances, the House would be well advised to accept the original proposition of Dr. Dadachanji.

WHO PUT AN END TO LAST RIOTS?

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh got up to make a personal explanation which arose out of a remark made by the previous speaker regarding the work of the Peace Committee. To Mr. Boman-Behram's assertion that peace was restored by police and military forces, Dr. Deshmukh retorted that if the Peace Committee were invested with the powers to appoint police and military of their own, peace would have been restored much earlier. In fact, there would have been no riots if these powers rested in the hands of the people.

COME DOWN FROM YOUR HEIGHTS.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale thought that most of the speakers were beating about the bush rather than making any concrete proposals about the matter under discussion. She was afraid that in the way the debate was progressing they

(Continued on page 7.)

PREMIER'S VISIT TO U. S.

—:o:—

American Press Doubtful of Results

MR. MACDONALD OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, June 18.

The fact that Lossiemouth communique on Dawes-MacDonald conversation on June 16 did not refer to any invitation from Mr. Hoover to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to visit Washington is interpreted by a section of the American press as indicating that the prospect of such a visit is doubtful.

Mr. MacDonald, interviewed at Lossiemouth, to-day denied the report that he was not going to America and said that it was just the question when he would go. He believed that tremendous amount of good work could be done by such a visit.

It is announced that MacDonald will return to London by aeroplane on Thursday.—Reuter.

SHOCK LASTS A MINUTE

MINERS' MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

LONDON, June 17.

Wellington.—The earthquake lasted approximately a minute. It was most severe at Greymouth in the vicinity of which hardly a chimney remains. Brick buildings have been damaged, and fissures have opened in foot-paths. Coal-miners had very anxious time, and all got out without injury.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE TOLL

—:o:—

LONDON, June 18.

Wellington.—The death roll as a result of the earthquake has reached 15, including a miner and two roadmen.—Reuter.

VOLCANO BURSTS INTO ERUPTION IN JAPAN

TWO VILLAGES WIPED OUT

LONDON, June 17.

Tokio.—With a pillar of flame and smoke nearly two miles high spurting the Volcano Komagatake burst into eruption this morning and wiped out two villages and partially destroyed a third.—Reuter.

BRIGANDS RELEASE MISSIONARIES

—:o:—

LONDON, June 18.

Hankow.—The China Inland Mission has received a telegram stating that the missionaries recently captured by the brigands at Shekichen have been released.—Reuter.

TITLE OF MARQUIS FOR MARCONI

—:o:—

LONDON, June 18.

Rome.—The King has conferred on Signor Marconi the heriditary title of Marquis.—Reuter.

THREE KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

LONDON, June 17.

The Air Force announces that two officers and one non-commissioned officer have been killed in the crash of a fighting plane at Upavan, Wiltshire. This is the thirteenth Air Force crash in 1929 involving 18 deaths.—Reuter.

HUTCHINSON AT MEERUT

—:o:—

Brought Under Strong Police Escort

MEERUT, June 18.

Mr. Hutchinson, Vice-President of the Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay who was arrested at Nagpur on the 14th arrived at Meerut yesterday under a strong police escort. He will be the thirty-second accused standing his trial in the alleged conspiracy case. It is understood that the prosecution will produce over five hundred witnesses, evidence being led from the 26th instant onwards, on the conclusion of Mr. Langford James' address, which is expected to cover the 24th and 25th.—A. P.

GEN. HERTZOG'S HINTS TO HIS OPPONENTS

—:o:—

RESENTMENT AMONG POLITICIANS OF RIVAL CAMP

LONDON, June 17.

General Hertzog in a message of thanks-giving to his supporters has dropped broad hints on the regrettable conduct manifested during the recent general elections by his opponents and warns the Africanders not to fail to draw relevant lessons from such conduct. This warning has caused great resentment among politicians of the opposed camp who regard it as sinister in significance meaning presumably that General Hertzog will carry further the kind of policy embodies according to their conception of it in the German Union Trade Treaty. It is further rumoured Hertzogists intend removing the Union capital from Capetown.—Free Press.

CEYLONESE FINED AT SOUTHEND

—:o:—

DRUNKEN AND DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR

LONDON, June 17.

A South-end magistrate has fined a Ceylonese ex-student of the King's College five shillings on charges of drunken and disorderly behaviour. It is understood the student's parents stopped his allowance some time ago whereupon he turned beach comedian and also occasionally helped as interpreter in a police court.—Free Press.

INCITING TROOPS TO DISOBEY ORDER

—:o:—

COMMUNIST SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

LONDON, June 18.

Paris.—The Secretary-General to the Communist Party who was on the editorial staff of the Socialist paper named "l'humanite" has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine and the manager of "l'humanite" has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine for inciting troops to disobey orders.—Reuter.

FUNERAL SERVICE OF GENL. B. BOOTH

—:o:—

LONDON, June 17.

Rugby.—The funeral service for General Bramwell Booth will be held in Albert Hall on Sunday evening next and conducted by General Higgins assisted by International Commissioners. The Salvation Army's late leader will be buried, next Monday afternoon, in the family vault at Abney Park Cemetery in London, beside his father, the founder of the Army and his mother.—B. O. W.

ANTI-EMPIRE POLICY IN IRISH FREE STATE

—:o:—

Governor General Objects to British National Anthem

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Swift Macneill, Governor-General of the Irish Free State, has raised quite a little storm by refusal to attend a function at the Trinity College, Dublin, on the ground that the authorities of the College insisted on playing the British national anthem. The Irish "Times" complains during the celebration in connection with Catholic emancipation the Free State authorities did not allow the Union Jack to be flown. The paper denounces the Cosgrave Government for its calculated anti-Empire policy.—Free Press.

FIERCE RIOTS IN DURBAN

—:o:—

"NATIVES" CLASH WITH EUROPEANS

HEAVY CASUALTIES

LONDON, June 18.

Durban.—Fierce Native riots broke out in the centre of the city in which attacks were made on Europeans. One European and four Natives have been killed and ten Europeans and 11 Natives have been seriously injured.

The Natives had objected to the Europeans brewing beer supplied at Municipal beer-halls and also to their preparing their food. The trouble, which apparently was engineered by the International Coloured Union, began at midday, but quiet was restored. The trouble recurred later when enraged Europeans attacked the Union headquarters. The police intervened to prevent rushing of the building. Shots were fired from both sides but chief injuries resulted from brickbats and sticks. Running fights are occurring in many parts of the town, but mass disorder has been overcome.—Reuter.

—:o:—

ASSEMBLY ELECTION

—:o:—

"TIMES" APPROVES OF POSTPONEMENT

"NEGATIVE POLICY OF N. C. O."

LONDON, June 18.

"The Times" approving of the Viceroy's decision to defer the holding of the Legislative Assembly Elections, says, it seems to be cordially supported by a large number of Indian political leaders, some of whom at one time supported the boycott of the Simon Commission. These leaders realise that Indian public opinion is growing increasingly weary of the negative and destructive policy of Non-Co-operation and detest the prospect of its revival. They understand that the second stage of the Statutory Inquiry is likely to be more important than the first.—Reuter.

"ONE OF HAPPIEST CHOICES OF MAC"

—:o:—

"TIMES" FAVOURS ME. BENN APPOINTMENT

LONDON, June 18.

Reference is made by the "Times" to Lord Irwin's forthcoming visit to Britain when he will doubtless discuss the Indian problems with Sir John Simon and Mr. Wedgwood Benn "whose appointment to the India Office is generally accepted to be one of Mr. MacDonald's happiest choices. The three men represent three political parties—a happy omen in itself for the preservation of a common front in Indian affairs."—Reuter.

TEST MATCH

—:o:—

Ends in a Draw

LONDON, June 18.

The first Test Match between England and South Africa at Egbaston Birmingham, ended in a draw. The South Africans in their second innings made 171 for one wicket.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

In the first Test Match between England and South Africa to-day at Egbaston, Birmingham, England declared their second innings for 308 for four.

UNUSUAL CASE OF PREGNANCY

—:o:—

CALCIFIED FOETUS MISTAKEN FOR TUMOR

MADRAS, June 17.

The "Swarajya" of this evening contains an unusual case of pregnancy reported from Calicut. An elderly woman complaining of heaviness in her abdomen, was operated upon at the Women and Children's Hospital, by Col. Fraser. The case was suspected to be one of tumor, but the surgeon was surprised to find a hard lump of matter stuck up between the womb and the pelvis. On questioning the patient, it was ascertained that the foetus was conceived eight years ago. The foetus was in a calcified condition and will be sent to the Medical College Museum.—Free Press.

PLUCKED STUDENT SHOOTS HIMSELF

—:o:—

VIZAGAPATAM, June 17.

A student of Rajmundry shot himself with a revolver for having failed to pass in the recent Intermediate Examination. He is in a precarious condition, one bullet having passed through his body while another is lodged in his lung.—Free Press.

EUROPEAN M. L. C.'S. TO BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Mr. J Campbell Forrester (sitting member) Mr. F V Rushforth and Mr. E C Ormond have been declared elected to the Bengal Legislative Council from the Presidency and Burdwan European Constituency. Mr. Forrester secured 222 votes, Mr. Rushforth 221, and Mr. Ormond 186. Mr. W. C. Wordsworth one of the sitting members who was defeated, secured 111 votes.—A. P.

TRAWLER LANDS WRECKED AIR-LINER

LONDON, June 18.

The Belgian Trawler "Gaby" whose crew throughout displayed great heroism has landed the wrecked "City of Ottawa."—Reuter.

Nerves and the Climate

DAY and night your nerves have to fight the energy-sapping influence of constant heat.

Why should you not help your nerves to keep healthy during such times of great nervous strain —by backing up their strength with Sanatogen.

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"Sanatogen goes straight to the core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a solid and permanent fabric of health."

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You can *double* the value of your smile

This NEW WAY gives "off-color" teeth dazzling whiteness and makes your gums firm and healthy

DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.

Germs by the millions breed in film. And germs plus tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Film also invites tooth decay.

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The way teeth grow whiter and brighter will delight you. You do not dream what lovely, dazzling white teeth you may have.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results, buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-25-n

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Thomas Wilkinson

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 17.

July	18.52 plus .10
October	18.79 plus .12
December	18.90 plus .12
January	18.94 plus .13
March	19.12 plus .14
Middling Spot	18.90 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 17.

July	18.59 plus .05
October	18.60 plus .07
Middling Spot	18.84 plus .05

NEW YORK.

New York, June 17.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York, 10-55 a.m.—

July	18.39
October	18.60
January	Unquoted.

New York, 11-45 a.m.—

July	18.35
October	18.55
January	18.75

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 17.

Demand Bills 484.31

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
June|July shipment sellers £8-7-6.

Casterseed, Bombay, ton.—
June|July shipment sellers £16-17-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
June|July shipment sellers £18-11-3.

LINSEED.

London, June 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
June|July shipment nominal £17-12-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July|Aug shipment nominal £17-12-6.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
June|July shipment Hull sellers £15-15.

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
June|July shipment quoted £18-10.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 17.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
July|Aug delivery sellers 28|-.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept|Dec. delivery Paid 28|2-1|4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 16-3|4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb, cargoes:—
June|July shipment sellers 38|9.

Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb, cargoes.—
May|June shipment sellers 36|6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat sellers 42|6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
Unquoted.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,—
C. and F. Calcutta.—
July|Sept. per cwt. 11|3.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 11|3-3|4.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July|Sept per cwt. 11|4-1|4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July|Sept. per cwt. 11|4-3|4.

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LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 17.

	Opening	Closing.
June		9.90—.08
July	9.91	9.90—.07
August		9.90—.08
September		9.89—.07
October	9.87	9.86—.06
November		9.85—.06
December		9.85—.06
January	9.87	9.86—.06
February		9.85—.05
March	9.90	9.90—.06
April		9.91—.06
May	9.92	9.92—.06
June		9.91—.06
Middling Spot		10.19—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 17.

Seinde, Fully Good	6.25—.10
Seinde Fine	6.50—.10
Seinde, Superfine	6.75—.10
Bengal, Good	6.00—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	6.25—.10
Bengal, Fine	6.50—.10
Oomra, Good	7.05—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.35—.10
Oomra, Fine	7.65—.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.35—.10
Broach, Fine	8.60—.10
Broach, Superfine	8.85—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 17.

July	15.90—.22
October	16.13—.23
November	16.08—.23
January	16.33—.27
March	16.46—.26
May	16.56—.26
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.55—.15

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 17.

T T Berlin on London 20.32-7|8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.07.1|2.
T T Brussels on London 34.93.
T T Madrd on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 92.65.
T T Berne on London 25.21.
T T Paris on London 123. 97.
T T London on Prague 163.81.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 17.

Chartered Bank of India A. and C. £19-3|8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £132-1|2.
National Bank £50-1|4.
Eastern Bank £6-3|4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £87-5|8.
Conversion Loan £77.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £101-3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £52.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £56-5|8.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £66-1|2.
Consols £54-5|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-1|4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92-3|8.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 17.

Copper, Braziers £96.
Yellow Metal £74.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £23-3|4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-1|2.
Tin, English Ingots, £201-3|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 17.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot d.10-1|2 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

—:o:—

London, June 17.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	24-7|16
Forward	24-1|2

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 17.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 17.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-5|8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-5|16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-7|16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

MONSOON EXTENDS

—:o:—

DEPRESSION OFF ORISSA AND GANJAM COAST

POONA, June 18.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the north of the Bay of Bengal have developed into a depression off Orissa and Ganjam coast.

The monsoon has been active in Kanara, Konkan and Guyerat and has extended in Hyderabad North, Madras Coast and East Central Provinces.

The Bay current remains feeble in northeast India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, Hyderabad North, Malabar, local in Lower Burma, Berar, Central East, Hyderabad South, Madras Coast North, while few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, and Gujerat.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Lahsio, two; Mercuf, Rangoon, Diamond Island, one; Bassein, Gwa, quarter, Patna, three-quarters, Barisal, Jalpaiguri a quarter, Jagdalpur one and half. Amraoti half; Raipur quarter; Ahmedabad one and half, Murat, one; Udaipur quarter; Panamkonda three; Bombay, Cocanada, two; Ratnagiri Karwar, one; Aurangabad, Raichur, Bangalore, Masulipatam three-quarters; Marmagao, Mercara, Vizagapatam half. Parbhani, Vizagapatam half; Parbhani, Nizamabad quarter.

Forecost:—Increase of rain in southwest Bengal, Orissa north, Madras coast, Central Provinces and Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Rainfall may be moderate to heavy in catchments and basins of Mananadi and Godavari rivers during next three days.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity with origin about threethousand sixhundred miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at fifteen hours fiftysix minutes on Monday seventeenth June.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Observations recorded at 8 hours, Sunday, 16th June, 1929:—

Station.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
Rangoon	84	0.2	16.5
Calcutta	94	0.1	4.3
Patna	98	...	2.0
Allahabad	104	...	0.1
Cawnpore	103	...	0.6
Lucknow	101	...	0.8
Bareilly	100	...	2.5
Delhi	98	...	0.3
Peshawar	103	...	0
Hyderabad	109	...	0
Karachi	109	...	0
Jodhpur	101	..	0.6
Jaipur	97	0.7	0.9
Ajmer	95	...	1.3
Bhuj	97	...	0.1
Rajkot	102	0.3	0.6
Surat	95	..	0.1
Ahmedabad	102	0.4	0.9
Indore	95	...	0.5
Akola	101	0.1	1.9
Amraoti	100	...	0.5
Jubbulpore	100	...	1.3
Nagpur	99	...	3.4
Bombay	87	0.1	16.6
Ratnagiri	82	1.3	17.9
Malegaon	93	0.3	0.4
Ahmednagar	95	0.2	1.4
Poona	91	T	0.9
Sholapur	92	0.3	0.3
Bijapur	90	0.3	1.0
Belgaum	81	..	5.0
Aurangabad	91	0.4	0.8
Raichur	95	..	1.5
Hyderabad	94	...	0.4
Bangalore	86	..	0.8
Madura	95	..	0.3
Madras	96	0.1	0.9
Shillong	75	0.7	18.0
Cherrapunji	82	..	72.6
Simla	69	..	2.9
Mount Abu	86	..	0
Colombo	76	..	5.7

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR TUESDAY

—:o:—

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in Kanara the Konkan and Gujarat and has extended in Hyderabad, the Madras Coast North and the east Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad North and Malabar, and local in Berar, the Central Provinces East Hyderabad South and the Madras Coast North while a few falls have occurred in Rajputana East and Gujarat. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, Gujarat, Sind and the southwest Punjab, lightly to moderately clouded in the Central Provinces and west Central India, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the east and north Punjab, north Rajputana the United Provinces and the west Central Provinces. Temperatures were locally above normal in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 112degs. at Multan and Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in the north Madras Coast, the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours. inches
Surat	1.23
Bhavnagar	0.08
Ahmedabad	1.32
Indore	0.03
Amraoti	0.66
Khandwa	0.01
Raipur	0.30
Ratnagiri	0.89
Marmugao	0.45
Karwar	1.14
Malegaon	0.06
Ahmednagar	0.03
Belgaum	0.02
Aurangabad	0.87
Nizamabad	0.35
Mangalore	0.68
Calicut	0.25
Cochin	0.02
Trivandrum	0.23
Madras	0.04
Cuddapah	0.09
Masulipatam	0.73
Cocanada	2.02
Vizagapatam	0.41
Colombo	0.03

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 18/6/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.718 inches (.054 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .001 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 2 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.6 degrees (1.9 blew normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.1 degrees (2.8 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 248 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 2.36 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 21.19 inches.

Total rainfall during the yeaer 21.88 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Thunder.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, June 18.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 18-6-29: Colaba Point 2.36; Fort 2.05; J J Hospital 0.93.

Total since 1st June to date 18-6-29: Colaba Point 21.19; Fort 21.30; J. J. Hospital 15.02.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928: Colaba Point 19.94; Fort 20.84. J J Hospital 17.36.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 21.12; Fort 21.13; J J Hospital 18.18.

BEAUTIFUL in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

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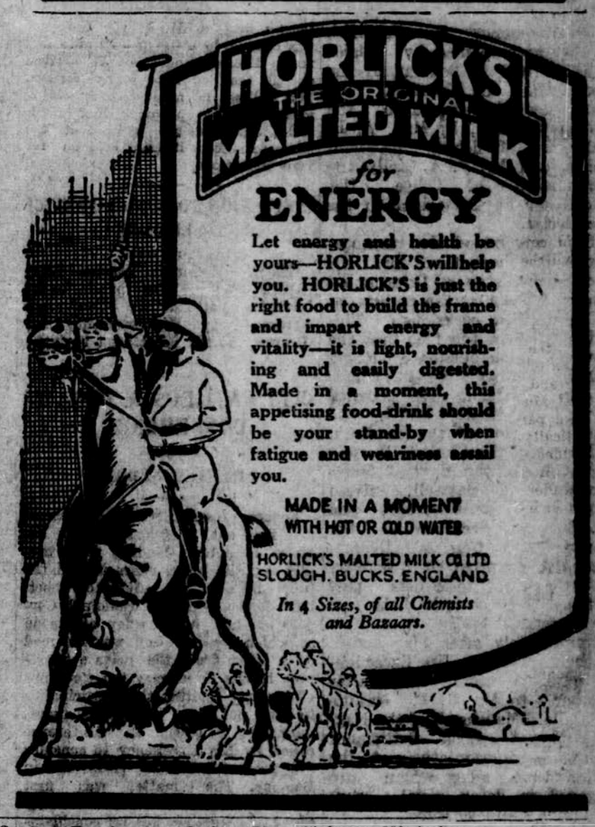
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Let energy and health be yours—HORLICK'S will help you. HORLICK'S is just the right food to build the frame and impart energy and vitality—it is light, nourishing and easily digested. Made in a moment, this appetising food-drink should be your stand-by when fatigue and weariness assail you.
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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

& O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND NDON CALLING AT MARSEIL-S, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY TERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
June	Mooltanx	All	20,847
"	Rawalpindi		16,619
July	Rajputanax	vessels	16,568
"	Mantua		19,946
"	Maloja x		20,837
"	Kaiser-i-Hind	will	11,518
Aug	Ranpura		16,601
"	Macedonia		11,120
"	Naldera x	now	16,088
"	Rasmak		10,602
"	Malwa		11,000
Sept.	Rawalpin	sail	16,619
"	Narkundax		16,572
"	Rajputana		16,518
"	Moreax	direc	10,946
Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
"	Mantua	from	19,946
"	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
"	Rasmak @		10,602
Nov.	Ranpura	Bombay	16,601
"	Maloja x		20,837
"	Ranchi		16,650
"	Macedoniax	without	11,120
"	Rasmak		10,602
Dec.	Naldera x		16,088
"	Viceroy of India	transship	19,649
"	Rawalpindia		16 614
"	Morea	ment	10,968
1930			
Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
"	Ranpura	at	16,601
"	Rajputana x		16,568
"	Ranchi		16,650
Feb.	Mooltan x	Aden	20,847
"	Morea		10,954
"	Mantua*		10946
"	Viceroy of India		19,648

All sailings are subject to alteration thout notice.

All passengers are required to be in p ssion of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have mited accommodation for passengers from dia.

x Through Steamers from Australia have mited accomodation for passengers from dia.

OLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets an be issued in the First Saloon nly at the following fares from ombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£76
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82

Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) ..... £100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for ingle Berth Cabins between 1st ure and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

ate about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
5th July	Dumana	8427
9th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares follows:—

	Single.	Return.
ombay to Plymouth	A £84	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

& O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1929			
4-30 P.M.			
4th June.	Naldera	Colombo	and Australia.
8th "	Kidderpore	Straits	China and Japan.
4th July	Malwa	Colombo	Straits China and Japan
8th "	Narkunda	Colombo	and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo	Straits China and Japan
8th "	Comoria	Colombo	and Australia
8th "	Mantua	Colombo	Straits China and Japan
4th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo	and Australia
8th "	Macedonia	Colombo	Straits China and Japan
4th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.	
8th "	Rawalpindi	Colombo	Straits, China and Japan

g Cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	— —	@26June
aPenang Maru	5214	20 June	30 "
Hakusan Maru	10400	— —	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	29 June	13 "
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 "
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@7 Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 "

aDo not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Ateuta Maru	8000	27 June	15 July
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	10 July.	17 July.
Siberia Maru	20000	24 July.	31 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 7 p.m.			
19th June.	Bandra	—	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
19th "	Kafoa	—	East & South Africa.
20th "	Varela	—	Karachi and Persian Gulf. Passengers embark 9 p.m. Thursday Ballard Pier.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort. BOMBAY

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Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.	
Allahabad.	Lahore City.	
Allahabad. City.	Lucknow.	
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.	
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park. Lucknow.	
Benares.	Lyallpur.	
Bombay.	Meerut.	
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.	
Cawnpore. City.	Mussoorie.	
Chandausi.	Muttra.	
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur	
Delhi.	Naini Tal.	
Fyzabad.	Patna.	
Gorakpur.	Rae Bareli.	
Hapur.	Raipur.	
Hathras.	Rangoon.	
Jhansi.	Shahjahanpur.	
Jubbulpore.	Sitapur.	

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Auralya.	Khatauli.
Deoband	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.
Ghaziabad.	

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The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

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Alexandria	Karachi	Janeir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

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LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0(
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE. MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

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Page	8 Columns	201 " 500 "	3.60	1000 " 1500 "	2.40
		501 " 800 "	3.20	Above 1500 "	2.00

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A R1688

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A 32375

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WANTED PUBLIC TO KNOW that Messrs. THE ACME TRADING & MANUFACTURING Coy., PATENT TRADE MARK & DESIGN REGISTRATION AGENTS, of Calcutta, Delhi and Lahore, have opened their branch office at LALSINGH BUILDINGS, SHEIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY No. 2, Enquiries Solicited.
R1680.

WANTED.—GRADUATES to join immediately, one strong in Persian and the other in History. Honours preferred. Must state salary. Apply to HEAD MASTER, Shree Saraswati High School, Nadiad.
A 32340

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20 Candidates more for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless, Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

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BIG—Superior Langra, Bombay mangoes Rs. 17 per 100; Genuine rose-scented lichies Rs. 11 per 1,000 Expenses extra. Advance essential (season poor-get supply soon). Ador gardens with my worthy grafts Grafts catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, Riyasat Garden, No. 5, Darbhanga.
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BATH DE LUXE:—Scientific Massage and Electric Treatment Institute, Expert nurses on attendance. ABBA BLDG., 1st Floor, Oppo. St. Xavier's School. Dhobitalao, Bombay.
M

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M —— W. S.

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
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NOTICE.

WANTED—A DRAWING TEACHER on Rs. 40 p.m. for Gadag Betgeri Municipal Primary Schools. Candidates having passed Intermediate and Teacher's Examination in Drawing should only apply with testimonials before 30-6-1929.

C. S. HULKOTI,
Chairman Primary School Board, L.A. Municipality, Gadag.
School Board Office,
10-6-1929.
32380

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN, 1929.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances not exceeding Rs. 75,000 to any approved applicant, who wishes to subscribe to the above, on the following terms while the Loan remains open:—

(1) The Bank will advance 75 per cent. of the amount (face value) applied for, the borrower paying the remainder at the time application is made.
(2) The borrower must undertake to repay the advance by fifteen equal monthly instalments. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 1 lac (face value) 5 per cent. Bonds, 1935, he will require to make (1) an initial payment of Rs. 23,000 being the difference between Rs. 75,000 and the cost of Rs. 1 lac at the issue price, and (2) fifteen monthly payments of Rs. 5,000.
(3) The rate of interest to be charged half yearly on the advance will be 5-1/4 per cent. per annum.
(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.
(5) In the event of a borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the security. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.
(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the outstanding amount of the advance with a 20 per cent. margin.

2. This Scheme may be availed of to subscribe to the new loan whether issued in the form of "Loan" or "Bonds" or both.

O. A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 7th June, 1929.
32351

WANTED,

A LECTURER in Mathematics immediately. Temporary post until 9th October. Salary offered Rs. 150/- p.m.

Apply stating qualifications to PRINCIPAL BARODA COLLEGE, Baroda.
32378

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF CABINETS FOR FOOD STORAGE BY ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of the above at the Railway hospitals at Byculla, Bhusawal, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Sholapur.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2/- per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply and erection of cabinets for food storage by electric refrigeration" Tenders not complying with these conditions, will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (ST.) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway
13th June, 1929.
32368

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 30 tons TIN INGOTS 99.3 per cent purity. Supplies will be subject to test and no trace of lead must be found.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
13th June, 1929.
32367

AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL
(Always Cool and Comfortable)
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY!
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
BUTTONS
A SHIP-LOAD OF LAUGHS!
The Kid himself in a Stirring Sea Story of To-day!

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
VIVEKANAND PICTURE'S
Grand Social Production
"TAWANGAR-NI-TALWAR"
Featuring
Miss MUMTAJ & UDWADIA
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sat., Sun., & Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

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Maha Sundar—Rajluxmi and Jewel of Rajputana.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax
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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Society's Veneer Cracks under flaming Russian Passion in
THE AGE OF INNOCENCE
Featuring
BEVERLEY BAYNE
Has a Woman the right to steal happiness? One mis-mating through the wiles of an ambitious mother, and scores were made unhappy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 & 10 p. m.
AL JOLSON
IN
THE JAZZ SINGER
Supported in a Supreme Role by a Mighty Cast including
MAY McAVOY
WARNER OLAND
EUGENIE BESSERER.
SEE AND HEAR
AL JOLSON'S
Vibrant Voice Speak right out of the Screen in Scenes of Sheerest Emotion.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
Goes Stanley and Livingstone one better in
HOLD THAT LION
To win the Girl, Doug has to capture the most unsociable Lion in Africa.

AMUSEMENTS.

ONLY THREE DAYS MORE
LAST INSTALMENT
OF THE
First Gorgeous Indian Serial
KRISHNA'S GRAND PRODUCTION
Hatim Tai
ALSO
FOUR COMICS WITH THE PROGRAMME
This instalment is more powerful than the last three.
Come earlier to avail good seats, and to avoid displeasure owing to a heavy rush of the public.
TIME: 3, 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.
NEXT SATURDAY
WHOSE FAULT
Story written by Sjt. K. M MUNSHI, Well-known advocate of Bombay.

KATNI FIREBRICKS
Backbone of all INDIAN INDUSTRIES
Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
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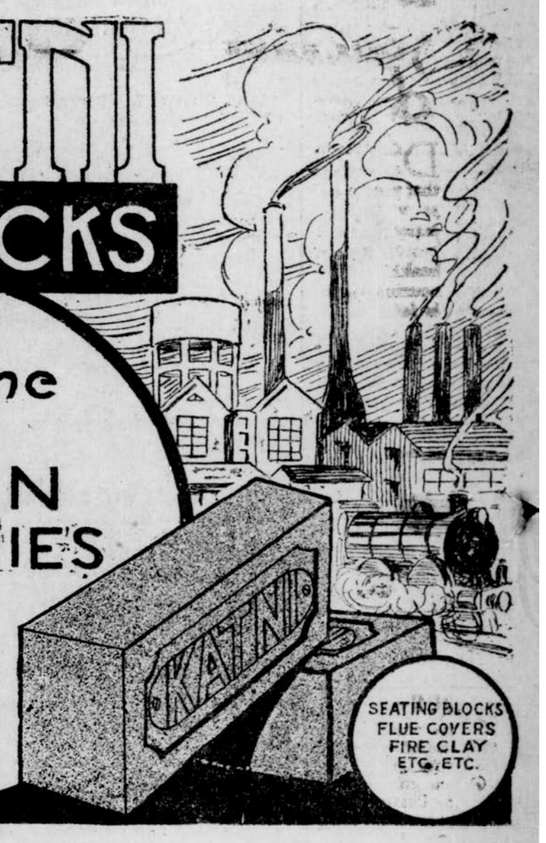

BRG.

Healing is Believing
Clarke's Blood Mixture again succeeds where other treatments fail
Mrs. E. Radley, 46, Addison Drive, St. Giles, Lincoln, England, writes :—"Four years ago, after a serious illness, I was left with Eruptions on the Face which were very painful and disfiguring. I tried medicines of every description, both patent and otherwise, and no change being noticeable, I gave up all hope of being cured. Finally, a friend gave me a bottle of 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.' Before the bottle was finished a slight improvement was perceptible, and after that every day my condition improved wonderfully. Now all inflammation has gone, leaving me with almost as perfect a skin as I had previously. In acknowledging my indebtedness to your splendid remedy, I must also pay tribute to its general health-building properties; among other things, my weight has increased 10lb. in as many weeks."

Mrs. E. Radley
Read and Profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.
World-famous for over 70 years
For the treatment of
Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Boils, Glandular Swellings,
Clarke's Blood Mixture
For the treatment of
Eczema, Rashes, Sore Places, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.
Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Second LL.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Annual General Meeting, Petit Bldg., 359, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 23.

Annual Convocation of Nathibai D. Thackersey's Indian Women's University, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday, 20th instant, at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), in the Board Room of the Prince of Wales' Museum, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to heavy floods, Silchar has been cut off from postal and telegraphic communication, telegrams to and from that station are subject to serious delay.

LABOUR COLLEGE.

The first session of the College will commence from Thursday, the 20th instant. The classes will be held in the evening at 7-30 p.m. in the Rammohan Ashram, Girgaum. Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will teach English and Professors R. Pratapgiri and M. R. Krishnswamy will lecture on Economics and Sociology respectively. Students are requested to join early.

G. S. B. FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Managing Committee of the G. S. B. Foreign Education Society is prepared to receive applications from students of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community willing to go for higher education in a foreign country. The amount of loan scholarship to be awarded this year is about Rs. 4,000/-. Applicants are requested to obtain printed forms of application from the Hon. Secretaries (address:—No. 7, Labarnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay) and apply before 6th July 1929.

JAMIA-UL-ULEMA MEETING.

A meeting of the Jamia-ul-Ulema Bombay, will be held in the Jumma Mosque to-day (Wednesday) after "Isha Prayers" (9 p.m. B.T.). The matters that will come up for discussion and consideration before the meeting will be the present political situation in the country, the Nehru report, the formulation of the constitution for the future Government of India and various other items affecting the well-being of the Mussalmans of this province in particular and the Indian Muslim in General Mussalmans are requested to take part in the proceeding enthusiastically. The meeting will be presided by Maulana Shafi Daudi, M. L. A., and other prominent Leaders are expected to take part in it.

—:o:—

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO 13

The Board of Directors have declared a Final Dividend (No. 13) of Seven annas per share together with a bonus of Two annas per share free of Indian and British Income-tax payable on the 15th August 1929 to Shareholders registered on 15th July 1929, from which date the Share Registers will be closed until the 22nd July 1929 both days inclusive, making wit hthe dividend and bonus paid on 15th February 1929 of 7 annas a total distribution of 16 annas free of tax for the 12 months ending 30th June 1929.

Shareholders on the London Register will be paid this dividend in sterling at an exchange of 1s/6d per Rupee equal to 10.12 pence per share.

The Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Nabha wires from Kodaikanal:—

"Mr. Parbudayal Bhargava (alias "Chakki" of Lucknow) has not been in the service of the Maharaja of Nabha since May 1928."

POONA YOUTH LEAGUE

—:o:—

President Pats His Own Back

STUDENTS' PROTEST AGAINST MR. KANITKAR'S UKASE

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, June 18.

An overcrowded meeting of the students was held this evening presided over by Mr. Gadgil, who reviewed last year activities of the Youth League and expressed an opinion that the League has justified its existence. He condemned Principal Kanitkar's high-handed policy of victimising students taking part in College and other activities.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. A. R. Bhat, Mr. S. M. Joshi and Mr. Phadke outlining the future programme of the League. Great dissatisfaction is felt among College students regarding Principal Kanitkar's policy prohibiting students in the Fergusson College from taking part in activities. Students feel encouraged by Mr. K. F. Nariman's message assuring his full support in their struggle.

FOOTBALL

—:o:—

HARWOOD LEAGUE

WARWICKS BEAT ROYAL ARTILLERY.

On Tuesday the Warwicks beat the Royal Artillery by two goals to nil after a fairly quiet match. The losers began well and pressed in the early part of the game, their forwards being very dangerous. Glover, however, was very much at home and effected some smart clearances.

The Warwicks now took up the offensive and the Artillery defence had an anxious time. Thomas, their goalie, managed to keep the ball out but his fumbling hardly inspired confidence. After the Warwicks had narrowly missed scoring twice, Elson passed out to Robinson who swung in sharply to net a good goal with a low shot.

On resuming the game after the interval the Warwicks were always on top, but they could not improve on their lead appreciably. Lowe netted their second goal and that was all the scoring that was done.

The result:—

Royal Warwicks ..... 2 goals.
Royal Artillery ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Royal Warwicks:—Glover; Rushton and Barnes; Houghton, Smith and Guest; Udall, Robinson, Lowe, Elson and Williams.

Royal Artillery:—Thomas; Davis and Connors; Robson, Hacking and Thomas; Williams, Courtney, Dennis, Rutter and Bishop.

Referee:—W. Godwin.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R. A.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED

Bawdwin Mine—During the month of May 40,747 tons of ore were mined, including 4,278 tons of High Grade Ore. 30,600 tons of ore were milled in the treatment Plant producing 10,010 tons of Leady Concentrates, 15,350 tons of lead-bearing material, including 3,715 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 7,955 tons hard lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery products were:—

6,567 tons Refined Lead
623,222 ounces Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 46,976 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte. Experimental Zinc Plant produced 4,900 tons Zinc Concentrates assaying 8.59 ounces of Silver, 4.27 per cent. Lead, 52.9 per cent. Zinc. In addition to the above 1,193 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter bye products and 4,342 tons Copper Ore. 100 tons Refined Antimonial Lead were also produced. Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 287 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
"A Blessing to Humanity"

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

A WAITING THE RESULTS

—:o:—

Wandering Reflections

(BY J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P.)

It would be vain for one to write of the election now, for although three hot days have still to go, this will not see the light until the ballot boxes will themselves have begun to speak. So, whilst I await the results I lie in the sun for an hour or two and rest, and fly over the highways once more in imagination. I hold my breath as we try again to pass the drunk driver with the pack of ladies in his car, as we dash headfirst down a steep hill with appropriate thoughts of the gaderene swine flashing through our minds, as we "let out" along the black ribbon, of tar which stretches away to the horizon. I shudder when I see again that surging pack of shouting and shrieking folk unable to escape from the crawling car pushed mercilessly from behind, the police overwhelmed, and women fainting and falling under it.

But I also breathe the fine hill and moorland air into my lungs, enjoy the tea in the Leadhills Garden, walk with devoted custodians over the Burns' house at Dumfries, and thence to his last resting place in the kirkyard through welcoming crowds, and then sit by the cheery fire in the room of the County Hotel where Prince Charlie supped on the night he reached Dumfries on his downward way to Culloden. The electric light was there so there were no shadows on the panels betraying the presence of things which no longer have substance beyond what dreams and fears are made off. Some presents I had given to me which lie by me as magic phials and uncanny things used to lie at Warlocks' elbows. There are "The History of Kilmarnock," "The Scottish War of Independence," the Burns' knocker given to me at appropriate places so that I might keep the occasion in remembrance and think of the donors. They certainly bring the past most effectively up to the present as I finger and open them across the Border here in Seaham.

One little experience tells a very significant tale. When much of the driving was through the open country—indeed, right up and down through Scotland, including Lanark and Ayrshire—at the end of the day my collar was not inordinately dirty, but so soon as I went into Lancashire I might have changed it half-a-dozen times a day and still it would not have been clean. What does this mean in health and happiness? A veiled sun, an impure air, a perpetual gathering of soot. Little experiences such as this are often needed to enforce upon us a consciousness of the silently oppressive evils which doom to disease and unhappiness great masses of our fellow beings. Those who can afford it go far afield to enjoy the blessing of an unclouded sun, and pure air that blessing could be brought to Lancashire if what is quite erroneously called "the needs of production" ceased to be used as an excuse for every form of human injustice and sacrifice.

When I have been facing the great audiences which I had to address during the last three weeks I often wondered what they meant. Would they back a Government which would cause them some temporary inconvenience in order to win for them permanent advantage? Do they see with sufficient clearness and devotion the Delectable Land divided from us by a muddy stream and thorn patches, so that they will undergo the trouble of crossing over to possess it? Or shall we find that sacrifices even for a moment are not ready, and that people are still willing to sell their more remote birthright for an immediate mess of pottage—and, not only their own, but other people's as well? This, however, I did feel as I looked upon the upturned faces before me, that whatever experience we might have to endure, the addition of the young invigorated the register and gave extra chances for firm action. To the young, peace and pleasantness consist in going on and surmounting difficulties; to the old, they consist in sitting dreamily in an armchair in the morning sun.

Another thought which came to me was this. Was not representative responsibility a sore imprisonment? When one speaks for others, when one's actions involve others, when one has loyalties other than to one's self, the consciousness of being beset behind and before becomes troublesome, and, when continued long, becomes evil. Some people do not feel it apparently. They love the game and the prize for its own sake, and hop from excitement to excitement, and from slogan to slogan. Perhaps they are the born politicians, the men who prove that as a matter of fact crowds of people do not really care about action though they think they do, but about promises of action which they think they detest.

Others again throw off and disregard the loyalties, care nothing about colleagues, and carry about a thing called conscience which is to them what the image of a god is to a Hindu village. They are the individualists pure and simple who, when using the term Socialism, mean by it only this, that they are in revolt—in any revolt; and so they nibble at every revolt of their time. Office and loyalty other than to your own self and what seems true to you, is necessary if men are ultimately to attain to the free society in which the individual will be free too in everything essential to liberty. But a life spent in that servitude becomes wearisome and spiritually exhausting, irritating to the temper and falsifying of values. The final loyalty must, of course, be to one's sense of right not only generally, but as regards specific issues. There lies the point of conflict between the good colleague and the purely self regarding individual, and who can solve it? The vices of the one are akin to "my country right or wrong;" those of the other to hypocrisy and wirepulling. Perhaps the best practical way out of the difficulty is to take care, so far as one can make arrangements for such uncertain things, that there shall be years of independence intervening between office and death.

Maybe it was not altogether the crowds in front of me which started this train of thought, but, amongst other things, two articles written by Socialists who, in their day, have belonged to the stiff and faithful conscious group who gave great trouble to those of us who worshipped in more humble and aloof corners as the Sinner in the Temple did; and who now write in the garb and with the airs of the old superior and self-conscious rectitude, to tell the world how little we count since they left our newspapers, and how much better our opponent's manage things. They have changed their views and their advice, but not their assurance that they know better than other people. This is all very natural, but what our poor movement has suffered from its meteorites!—Glasgow "Forward."

DO PLANTS HAVE PULSE?

—:o:—

SIR J. C. BOSE'S DISCOVERY CHALLENGED

The London correspondent of "The Englishman" cables to that paper from London under date June 9:—

Many bontanists, says the New York "Literary Digest," do not fully accept the conclusions of Sir Jagadis Bose's book. "Plant Autographs", that plants have a pulse.

Dr. Person, who reported Sir Jagadis Bose's experiments in his own laboratory in the course of an article in the "Scientific American," reports his complete failure to obtain any of the results described in Sir Jagadis's books. He says: "If you ask me to give directness my views on the findings of the eminent Indian investigator I should hazard the opinion that they are what psycho-analysts call 'wish fulfilment.' In plain language I am forced to the conclusion that Sir Jagadis Bose found heart-beats in his plants because he wanted to find them."

Dr. Person continues: "We set about our experiments with the idea of recording the pulsations recorded by Sir Jagadis as occurring in the stems of plants due to the flow of sap, and also of measuring the changes produced in these pulsations by the treatment of the stems with various drugs and preparations. In spite of scrupulous care in carrying out technique we found ourselves unable to produce the effects we looked for or to discover anything in the nature of rythmical pulsations in living plant tissues.

"Time and again we reported the experiments using an apparatus of fa rgreater delicacy than that described Sir Jagadis Bose but without obtaining a ghost of what we could regard as genuine pulsation. We finally came to the conclusion that the facts as we found them should be given to the public."

Dr. Person finally calls attention to Sir Jagadis Bose's deep conviction of the essential unity of all life, which is also implicit n Indian philosophy and suggests that this may have unwittingly influenced his scientific judgment.

MR. USMAN SOBANI

—:o:—

REMOVED FROM HOSPITAL

Mr. Usman Sobani, who was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition on Sunday night, was discharged from the hospital on Tuesday evening and allowed to go home. A number of his friends called on him in the J. J. Hospital, but they were not allowed to see him as the hospital authorities thought it wise not to disturb the patient. Only some well-known and distinguished visitors from Hyderabad (Dn.) were allowed to see him.

DIES OF STAB WOUNDS

—:o:—

A MUSLIM'S DEATH

A stabbing affray took place at Gowalia Tank Road on Tuesday afternoon in which Abdul Kayum Nana was stabbed by Hyderallikhan Essofkhan with a knife on his chest. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, but he died soon after his admission.

It appears that on Tuesday at about 12 noon Abdul Kayum was seated in a shop at Gowalia Tank Road when Hyderkhan Essofkhan with two others came there and, it is alleged, stabbed him with a big knife. The police soon repaired to the scene and removed Abdul to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The cause of the quarrel is not yet known. The police investigations are in progress.

SENTENCED FOR DISOBEYING POLICE ORDERS

—:o:—

Six Mahomedans (1) Saifdaeali, (2) Madharali, (3) Abdul Gani, (4) Rahimtulla, (5) Akbarali Lalji and (6) Abdul Aziz were put up to-day before Mr. Brown, Special Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Bombay, for disobeying the lawful orders to disperse on the 4th of May last. Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Haji, Barrister, defended all the accused.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution are that on the day in question at about 3 p.m. Deputy Inspector Mankar was on duty at the junction of Dongri Street and Sandhurst Road when stones were being thrown by small batches of Mahomedans. Mr. Trivedi, Honorary Magistrate, with the police went up to the crowds and asked them to disperse. Deputy Inspector Mankar then warned accused Nos. 4, 5 and 6 to go away, but when he came back after about half an hour they were still there with accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and others. So he warned the first three accused and arrested the last three who were already warned. A short time after when Mr. Mankar again went up to the place he saw accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 still there in spite of the warning. They were therefore arrested. All the six accused were put up to-day as stated above. They pleaded not guilty and said that they had been there for some lawful purpose, and were not conderned with the crowds that were throwing stones. The Magistrate on the evidence before him convicted all the six accused. Accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were each of them sentenced to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment and accused Nos. 4 and 5 were bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 each for a period of one year and accused No. 6 being a school-boy was admonished and released under Section 561, C. P. C.

ALLEGED COMMISSION OF UNNATURAL OFFENCE

—:o:—

In the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, two Mahomedans Sakhawat Hussein Ali Hussein and Abdul Rahim Abdul Karim were put up and an application for remand into police custody was made by Sub-Inspector Parab of the Nagpada Police Station. The facts as alleged are that one Hurjiwan Dayal, a boy of twelve years, went to the Nagpada Police Station and complained that on the 10th instant at about 10 p.m. accused No. 1 met him at Bhendy Bazaar and took him for employment to his room in first lane, Kamathipura and there he was forced to allow both the accused and also two others to have unnatural intercourse with him. As two more persons who are absconding are to be arrested remand was granted as applied for. The accused

DEATH FROM TETANUS

—:o:—

Radru Agnu, motor driver of Mr. Manilal Nanalal Parab, solicitor, went to see Ram Lila on the night of the 2nd instant at Banganga. While returning home he went to the sea when he tripped over a stone and sustained injuries. He treated the injuries himself for ten days till they developed into tetanus. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday afternoon. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death according to medical evidence.

THE MATUNGA MEETING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the proceedings of the meeting held yesterday in the Napoo Hall, Matunga, published in your to-day's issue, as one who took some part in the proceedings I beg to bring the following for the benefit of your readers and trust will find a place in your columns.

Your correspondent has evidently made a mistake when he says that the resolution was carried by a majority. The facts are, when Mr. Banadive launched an attack on Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders a point of order was raised whether the speaker had come there to discuss the question of the policy of the leaders or to speak on the resolution of protest. On the President's ruling that the speaker was within his limits the audience had no other alternative than to oppose the speaker. The meeting could not go on and was dissolved as the audience would not be satisfied with the ruling of the President and the speakers had not even the moral code behind them as to vilify the leaders.

After a few minutes the meeting was again held and Mr. Balkrishnan with the permission of the chair explained the principles professed by Mr. L. Hutchinson and made a good case for voting down the resolution as after all the spirit behind the resolution was turned to one of Mr. Hutchinson's policy versus the Congress or the National policy. The resolution when put to vote was *voted down* by a large majority.

—Yours, etc.,

K. RAJGOPALAN.

CLOSING OF WELLS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—What littl e independence that we enjoy in Bombay of food and water it seems we are about to be deprived of, and in the near future we shall be entirely dependant upon and at the mercy of the Municipal Commissioner and we shall have to thank our members of the Corporation who do so much on our behalf.

Leaving aside the religious question as regards the well water I would like to go a step further and say that the Commissioner and the members of the Corporation have got very little knowledge of the poor household system. They have no idea as to how the poor quarrel at the water pipe and of their troubles during the scarcity of water or in case of bursting of pipes. In such cases they have got to fetch water from distant wells.

In my humble opinion the public may manage with an epidemic like malaria but they cannot manage without well water. I wish the Municipal Commissioner and the members of the Corporation will not insist upon the closing down of the wells when it is strictly protested by the majority of the Hindus and Parsis and injures their feelings.—Yo rs, etc.,

CHAMPAKLAL TRIBHAVANDAS MEHTA.

WHAT IS COMMUNISM?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will the Government of India make it clear whether they have declared the Communist movement illegal in India? If so will the Government be pleased to tell us as to what do they mean by Communism?

I am asking the above questions to the Government because at the rate the present arrests and house searches are taking place in the country one does not know whether it is a crime to call oneself a Communist.

What is Communism after all? 'Sak' is a Communist but all the same we love him the most and as such I for one refuse to believe that Communism is so bad as our John Bull tries to paint it. I do not know much about the Communism of Mr. Stalin but I am well aware of 'Sak's' Communism and I am of the opinion that the Communism as understood by 'Sak' is not only harmless but also based on charitable principles. By Communism, 'Sak' means to share his earnings in common. In other words a Communist must not be selfish but must help the poor and the needy. A Communist is bound to share his belongings with the beggars and the starving.

If Communism is based on these lofty principals than it becomes the duty of every human being to call himself a Communist.—Yours, etc,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, June 16.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES DECLINE 10 PTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

JULY.

NEW YORK

New York, June 18.

Previous Closing Rate	18.52
To-day's Opening Rate	18.53, 18.50
Difference	plus .01, —.02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.42
Difference	—.10

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened quiet and steady and developed into considerable weakness on favourable Weather report. At the decline there was some covering which caused some rally and the market closed at a decline of 10 points.

Fluctuations in July:—

Opening	18.53	plus .01
	18.49	—.03
	18.54	plus .02
	18.49	—.03
	18.46	—.06
Closed	18.37	—.15
	18.42	—.10

EXPECTATIONS.

On Wednesday Liverpool Market is due to open at a decline of 6 points and in Bombay Broach July-Aug. is expected to open at Rs. 333-0-0.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, June 18.

Previous Closing Rate	9.90
To-day's Opening Rate	9.96
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.97
Difference	plus .07

The Liverpool Cotton Market registered a decline of 5 points at the opening which was increased by 3 points on increased buying. In the afternoon the market was quiet and steady and closed at a rise of 7 points. Middling American Spot prices advanced 8 points to 10.27 while Egyptian prices closed unchanged at 16.55 the day's imports being 6,700 bales.

BOLL WEEVIL EMERGENCE REPORT

—:o:—

The Census Bureau of U. S. Government Agricultural Department has issued the following report regarding boll weevil emergence uptil 1st June 1929.

North Carolina, Abeerdeen District 19.72 per cent against last year's 0.624 per cent.

South Carolina, Florence District 12.30 per cent against 1.43 per cent South Carolina Clamfen, College 0.54 per cent against 1.19 per cent.

Mississippi Cazoo District 10.27 per cent against 1.00 per cent.

Mississippi Remant District 9.18 per cent against 0.7 per cent.

Mississippi E. M. College 7.83 per cent against 0.22 per cent.

Mississippi Holispring 0.26 per cent against nil.

Mississippi Cleben 0.60 per cent against 0.07 per cent.

Texas College Station 7.7 per cent against 0.42 per cent.

Lousiana 0.7 per cent against 0.02 per cent.

Alabama 0.20 per cent against 0.07 per cent.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, June 18.

Silver Ready	24	8	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	24	9	0
Higher	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 18.

1st Settlement	56	0	0
2nd Settlement	55	14	0
3rd Settlement	55	13	0

PARSI SCHOOL AT PANCHGANI

—:o:—

EXCELLENT MATRIC RESULTS

Panchgani has got several schools on its hill-top among which the Parsi High School has been showing excellent results year after year. This year's results have been again excellent, 7 out of 9 passing the Matriculation Examination while 7 out of 7 passed the Trinity College of Music Examination. The School has got specially built premises and spacious grounds for outdoor games. Thus this excellent institution has been doing good spade work for a Public School amongst the Parsis on the lines of the old public schools in England.

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(I. M. C.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1929.

Beware of False Issues

—:o:—

It is something that H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes has at last come down to the City to consult public opinion with regard to the strike. He could have done the consulting at least a month ago, when the situation was grave enough. But as it is better late than never, we wish every success to the conference which he has called to-day. As for the citizens' public meeting we commended the other day, it may be held in reserve till the Governor has had his chance; and, after all, he will have to enlist the fullest support of the public before he can achieve any real success. We do not know which are the public bodies to be represented at the Conference, nor can we appreciate Government's reticence on this point. It seems possible, however, that without anybody meaning it, the workmen's side will be under-represented. If so, it is much to be regretted, especially because it may lead to one-sided decisions.

The first and foremost dufy of every member of the Conference is to fix his attention solely on the main or all the specific points at dispute between the mill-owners and the workmen and to beware of false issues. For days past both the contending parties have carried on propaganda calculated to side-track the real issues. The workmen, for instance, instead of stressing the reasonableness of their demands, have gone on railing at practically all except their own class as being capitalist, bourgeoisie, selfish and heartless, till they have needlessly alienated some of their best friends. The mill-owners, in their turn, and some others on their behalf have relegated the real issues far behind by stressing in season and out of season the general—or is it all-pervading?—Communist menace. Government and the Anglo-Indian Press have welcomed and fed this propaganda for obvious reasons. The result is that the very atmosphere about us is vitiated. The Economic Correspondent of the Free Press, who seems to have succumbed to this propaganda, gravely states: "The deadlock in the Bombay textile strike has given rise to issues of far-reaching nature. Briefly stated the issues are: (1) What constitutes a Communistic menace? (2) What attitude should citizens take towards Communistic menace? and (3) What should Government do in such a situation?" These are utterly irrelevent issues at to-day's Conference. The members of to-day's Conference should beware of false and dangerous moves.

The plain relevent issues before the Conference are, first, whether the workmen's demands are reasonable and whether, even if they are, it is possible for the mill-owners to meet them and, second, whether there is any basis for the allegations of the mill-owners that the present strike would soon end but for the intimidation of the willing workers by the agents of the Girni Kamgar Union. In all probability opinions on these questions may be divided, but that is no justification for flying off at a tangent to the discussion of the theory and practice of Communism. Let the Conference take steps to see on which side there is more justice and reason, and throw its weight on that side, so as to bring pressure on the other. The Conferenre can take these steps only after due and impartial enquiry into the demands and the allegations. If the allegations made by the mill-owners and repudiated by the Girni Kamgar Union are justified, the existing law is sufficient to enable Government to put down any actual violence, intimidation or glaring provocation, without trampling upon the fundamental rights of association and peaceful persuasion. The discussion at the Corporation last evening should be a sufficient warning that public opinion will not tolerate any coercive measures and the arming of the Government with any additional powers. The situation is one which demands not panicky measures but the mobilisation of the collective public spirit, good sense, imagination and, above all, patriotism of Bombay's citizens so as to exert an irresistible pressure on both the parties to the dispute and secure an amicable settlement. For, let every member of to-day's Conference remember that no settlement can be abiding which is not a just settlement and which is sought to be imposed in an atmosphere of mutual hate and bitterness.

Passing Of A Valiant Fighter

—:o:—

In the death of General Bramwell Booth, the world has lost a valiant fighter, a fighter agianst sin, disease, igaorance and superstition. He carried on with steadfast purpose and untiring energy the work, the foundations of which were laid by his father William Booth and the "bonnie handful" which that veteran left under the care of his son on his death-bed have now become a legion of social workers with activities spread to every corner of the globe. Old William Booth had said: "While women weep, as they do now, I'll fight; while little children go hungry, as they do now, I'll fight; while men go to prison, in and out, in and out, as they do now, I'll fight." His son, Bramwell, took up the fight and continued it. "Go straight for souls, and go for the worst" was the exhortation of old William Booth to his son and his staff of workers. General Bramwell and his lieutenants continued to go straight for them and the result is that the Salvation Army has become one of the mighty world forces in social service. The last years of General Bramwell Booth saw unfortunate dissensions in the supervising agency of the organisation, of which the public for a time knew but little, but which came into unpleasant light during the illness which finally overtook him. But now that he has passed away the unfortunate controversy will be forgotten.

General Bramwell Booth's career should provide profitable study to social workers in India. It is true that his conceptions of organising the stupendous work he controlled were autocratic, that he was not so easily amenable as his father to the advice tendered by his lieutenants. He was a fanatic in a cause, but this very defect in his conduct of affairs proved a merit in that it made the giant machine he evolved work with astonishing and unabated energy. He had the gift of securing personal allegiance from a numerous band of workers and of being the foremost in the fight, easily the most tireless and the most enthusiastic of them all. Criticism, of which the Salvation Army received in the early years of his career more than a fair share, did not damp his spirit. Difficulties, of which there were many, did not daunt his ardour. His extensive travels had given him a practical outlook and a wide knowledge of men. During his Indian visit he offered his organisation many constructive and practical suggestions in improving its educational activities. General Bramwell Booth's career is an eloquent example of what single-minded devotion to a cause can achieve.

His Opportunity

—:o:—

"Searchlight" of Patna has done a public service by an opportune reminder to the new Secretary of State for India of what he wrote regarding prosecutions for sedition in a recent number of the "Contemporary Review". Politicians, like a certain type of women, have a past and those who have a literary past are bound to suffer the inconvenience of people showing an anxiety to rummage into it. But the excellent observations Mr. Wedgwood Benn made in the English periodical indicate that in regard to sedition cases he holds views of an enlightened type and he has an immediate opportunity of showing Indians that he stands by them, if in the Meerut trial he takes the salutary step of insisting that the just complaint of the accused that the selection of an out-of-the-way place like Meerut deprives them of the right of trial by jury, should be forthwith redressed. Mr. Wedgwood Benn rightly observed in the article by him in the "Contemporary Review": "Most people would concur in the view that the weapon of prosecution for sedition should not be brought out except in the most urgent case of necessity." Most people do, but the record of the British Government in India shows that they are reluctant to be counted amongst "most people". But even they must agree with Mr. Benn that "the greatest of all State interests is the impartiality of law.....the impartiality exhibited by the Department of Public Prosecutions in the initiation of proceedings."

The Mysore Assembly

—:o:—

In his Budget speech at the current session of the Mysore Representative Assembly the Dewan spoke more as a thrifty financier anxious to show an annual surplus than as a bold and far-visioned statesman, determined to promote public weal even at a temporary monetary sacrifice. The distinction was conspicuous in his references to the liquor revenue. There was hardly a word of regret at the large and, we fear, rising revenue, which really bodes no good to the people of the State. Of a total revenue of 370 lakhs more than 65 lakhs are derived from liquor. Yet the Dewan observed: "The auction sales of excise shops held last last year resulted in increasing the annual rentals and we expect an improvement of about Rs. 4 lakhs in the Budget under Excise". If it is the duty of an individual steadily and rigorously to cut down his drink bill till it vanishes, it is at least as much the duty of a State to cut down its liquor revenue if it has genuine regard for the health and morals of the people. The Mysore Budget has several good points, for instance, the guaranteed extra grants of about 10 lakhs to irrigation works and as much to the University. But with all those good features it suffers from the cardinal defect that the people who pay the revenue have little control over its expenditure. Nothing can make amends for this defect.

Mr. Mirza did well to dwell at some length on the Butler Committee's Report. Referring to the future relations between what is now British India and the States, he said: "I feel myself—and that I believe is the general view—that the spirit of the times and the inexorable logic of events will inevitably bring together the two parts of India both economically and politically". This is wisely acknowledged but we doubt if the people will accept the suggestion to "wait upon events." The Dewan has studiously refrained from dwelling upon the constitutional rights of the people of the State. But it is safe to say that these rights too will be won by the people, thanks to the spirit of the times and the inexorable logic of events, provided the people force events instead of merely waiting upon them.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

—:o:—

HOW INDIA SUFFERS FROM ITS WRONG PRACTICE

(BY DR. PHIL.)

Apart from theoretical discussions regarding metaphysical problems, let us examine what different typical individuals in our country, belonging to different cultural and social strata understand as the dictates of their respective religions.

THE TYPE.

A typical Hindu worker or farmer supposes that God resides in various images of metal or stone; that he lives at special places, called places of pilgrimage; that a cow is a sacred animal and that a buffalo (although it gives more and better milk) is not; that girls ought to be married when they are eight years or even younger; that god can be bribed or coerced into yielding favours (hence the necessity of vows and offerings); that he must not touch certain people and that intermarriages between the various castes is a sin; that wearing of a tuft of hair or a sacred thread is necessary to the salvation, etc., etc.

Well, if this is his religion, is it worth while keeping it?

The same worker or farmer, if he is a Mussalman, will have other ideas about religion. He will suppose that a woman should never show her face except to her nearest relatives; that a man can marry four wives and have an unlimited number of mistresses; that he should go on continuously spitting on the ground during the month of Ramzan, as even the swallowing of saliva is a sin; that a cow must be led through the streets and then killed in the name of religion; that no music be played in front of a place of worship; that drinking of alcohol is a sin; that when a few friends gather together, they must eat from the same vessel irrespective of any hygienic considerations, etc., etc.

I repeat, are these things worth while keeping?

THE MIDDLE CLASS.

A typical middle-class Hindu will not be very much different from his uneducated brother. He will still go to temples and pray; pay half an anna to a man to make him feed his own cow and thus secure a bit of 'Punya'; he will say that god is present everywhere and immediately make plans to go to Nasik so as to be able to see him; he will say that all human beings are children of god and, therefore, brothers, and then in the very next moment abuse an untouchable for having come too near; he will say that man's position depends on his character and not on his birth, and in the next moment refuse to give his support to the abolition of caste; he will believe that eating onions during four months of the year is a sin; he will believe that not wearing a sacred thread will lead straight to hell. Can any one tell me which of these deserve the high sounding names given to religion?

Even the so-called highly educated classes are not clear about what they understand under religion. Their god being all-powerful still persists in retaining misery in this world. Being all-merciful, he still refuses to see that his children are not appreciating the vast benefits of famines, plagues and earth-quakes. Knowing so many details about their god, these innocent children do not, however, know what this god was doing before he created this

(Continued on page 10).

THE NEW RECENSION OF EDICTS

—:o:—

ASOKA AND DARIUS

(BY G. K. N.)

These are the days of unreasoning nationalism. It is impossible to say anything of any nation which is not cloying encomium, without being misunderstood. I see that the discovery of another recension of the Fourteen Edicts of Asoka is announced with some comment. The author of the note, so widely disseminated by a news agency, observes that the "edicts do not record merely the boastful achievements of a haughty King like the cuneiform inscriptions of Darius at Behistun." I do not resent this as the majority of Persians are likely to do on the score of its being "an insult to the Persian nation, an intolerable affront to the renowned and ancient land of Iran" and the rest of it. I protest against it as an expression of half-disgusted Archeology, and regret that it has apparently the imprimature of its Director-General. I am well aware that two wrongs do not make one right. On the other hand, the assumption that Asoka was the image of humility and Darius of hauteur needs rectification.

HUMILITY OF DARIUS.

A very competent authority, the late Professor Brown, sees in the Darius inscriptions "a directness, a dignity, a simplicity and straightforwardness of diction, which entitle us to regard them as having a real literary style."

Nor is this all. Positive humility can be traced to the rock-cut history of the Persian monarch. "Saith Darius the King; what have I done, that did I all by the grace of Ahuramazda: Ahuramazda vouchsafed me help till I completed the work."

"ECONOMY OF CANDOUR".

Now turning to the greatest Western admirer of Buddhism, Prof.

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day

The Blunt Truth.

The responsibilities of a British Premier are great and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, not desiring to bring a hornets' nest about his ears in Paris, has authorised the statement that a certain article he wrote in a Sunday newspaper in London about the perplexing problem of minorities was written "months ago" and was not intended for publication at present. But the article points out the blunt truth that the peace of Europe is endangered by the treatment of minorities in certain countries and Mr. MacDonald's reference to Alsace is a clear indication that he lays the accusing finger against France as one of those countries. The French Chauvinists are up in arms against this unpalatable declaration of Mr. MacDonald, the "Echo de Paris" going so far in petulant criticism as to suggest that in expressing this view of the minority problem in reference to Alsace Mr. MacDoald "has sounded the voice of German revenge". This is a silly attack but it only shows how touchy the French Press is the moment Alsace is mentioned.

Lest We Forget.

The anniversary of Deshbandhu Das was reverently celebrated in various parts of India even outside Bengal in spite of provocative interference by the police in several places. It is a pity that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee did not hold a public meeting on the occasion. It is not that we prize mere meetings much. But they should be welcomed in the absence of more vigorous work. They may inspire more and more persons to action, and the memories of the life and work of the Deshbandhu are bound to be inspiring. His selfless, whole-hearted, and uncompromising [illegible] should be an example to all, young and old, in the present struggle for freedom and the approaching crisis. We shall be false to our departed heroes who died fighting if we fail to carry on the fight till full freedom is won. The countrymen of Tilak, Das and Lajpat Rai shall not be guilty of either surrender or compromise.

Tarred With the Same Brush.

The reported recommendations of the Punjab Simon Committee are as poor as could be expected from any Simonite body. The "Tribune" thinks that the Committee's report seems to be dominated by one single desire, the establishment of Muslim Raj in the province. If it is so, it is a lesser evil than a Foreign Raj. Like many other provincial Committees this one recommends the retention of communal electorates. It is time for all concerned to remember that Nationalist India shall not tolerate the continuance of this diabolical device, calculated to spread the poison of communalism throughout the country.

What Is The State Doing?

In a letter to us which we published yesterday the acting Hon. Secretary Bombay Flying Club took exception to our remark that under the British Administration of India there was no idea of establishing even one school of aviation in this country. He says this statement is "not in accordance with the facts" and refers to the praiseworthy work done by the Flying Clubs in India in training pupils. We are glad to notice that Bombay is ahead in doing such work but the point we wished to emphasize is that the State has so far done nothing in the matter of taking the initiative as the Governments of other countries did, by establishing schools of aviation. The Flying Clubs are naturally a luxury for the well-to-do. They received initial financial support from the Government and they will, we hope, continue to attract members in large numbers. But it is the duty of the State to provide instruction of a thorough type to Indian youth for equipping themselves as air pilots and mechanics, so that there will be available an adequate supply of trained Indians to work the air-services, both official and private, in the country.

Free Pasturage.

The directors' report for 1928 of the Swedish Match Company, a foreign concern which established itself at Ambernath a few years ago and has by its success hit hard the indigenous match industry, states, 'inter alia', that there is "a continued gradual increase of the export of matches and consequently of the output of the Swedish factories in spite of the fact that the export to India, previously the biggest market of the Company, has gradually dwindled owing to the prohibitive customs barriers". The remark is an eloquent testimony to the fact that India provides a free pasturage for foreign concerns which are allowed to benefit by the cheap labour this country provides, which are granted concessions to exploit its resources and which can avoid the "customs barriers" by establishing themselves here and thus become formidable rivals of infant indigenous industries. If India were a self-governing country indigenous industries would be fully protected.

A Thought For The Day.

"If ever in a ruling race there creeps in a tendency to be jealous of those ruled, to hate them for their good qualities rather than for their bad, to keep them out of power, not because they are unfit but because they are too obviously fit, such a tendency is disastrous to any Government."

—PROFESSOR KNIGHT.

WILL GOVERNOR'S INTERVENTION END DEADLOCK?

(Continued from page 1.)

would not come to any decision. She was also certain that unless both the workers and the owners climbed down a little from the high heights there was not going to be any compromise at all. The third party whether it was the Government or any other organisation was unable to do anything without the active co-operation of both the parties to the dispute.

Mrs. Gokhale moved an amendment that Corporation's representation should consist of the President, Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Nariman. These three representatives should merely watch the proceedings of the Conference and should not commit themselves to any policy.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, seconding the amendment, remarked that they ought to send people who would talk less and do more. It was not their idea to send the representatives merely to decorate the chairs. (Laughter). These representatives, moreover, should not be given any definite mandate. It was not yet known what line of action would be proposed by the other bodies which would also be represented at the conference.

NO SITTING ON FENCE WOULD DO.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee supported the original resolution. A business-like body like the Corporation, he said, intending to do business ought not to waste time in this fashion. The letter of the Private Secretary to the Governor clearly stated that the representatives invited to attend the conference had to state their views on the present industrial situation in the city. It was a surprise to him that in spite of that letter an amendment was moved to the effect that the Corporation's representatives should go to the conference merely to watch the proceedings. The question before them was: were they or not going to put the views of the Corporation before the Conference? He was sure nothing was going to be decided at the Conference by a show of hands. The situation was this. There were two parties to the dispute and they had failed to compromise their differences. They all knew that the Fawcett Committee was appointed to inquire into the question of the trade dispute so far any genuine trade dispute existed. That Committee had made their report. He was glad to find that most of the recommendations of that Committee were accepted both by Labour and Capital. There was no disagreement between the two parties so far as the points referred to the Fawcett Committee were concerned. After the report of this Committee one would have expected that there would have been no trouble, at any rate so early as that. But unfortunately they were again within a few weeks of the publication of the Fawcett Committee's report faced with another deadlock in the textile industry.

TO STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENT'S HANDS.

Continuing the speaker said if the workers did not want to work nobody could force them to work. It was entirely their choice whether they should work or not. What they had to consider most seriously was whether there was any truth in the allegations made by the owners that a regular propaganda of intimidation and terrorism was afoot to prevent such of the workers as wanted to resume work from doing so. He had his own misgivings about the allegations. They might be true or they might not be but it was their duty to ascertain the facts of the case. No doubt, the Government would place all the facts before the conference before they asked the opinion of the conference on any measures that they might propose to adopt in the interests of the textile industry of this country. It might be that Government might need certain additional powers to deal with the situation. It was clear from the trend of events that Government wanted to ascertain from the public bodies which were invited to the conference whether these bodies would stand by Government if it was found that extraordinary powers had to be used in order to effectively deal with the situation. The representatives of the Corporation would be called upon to give their opinion of the facts placed before them as to whether the present mill strike was an honest and genuine trade dispute. They had to find out whether there were forces at work which were calculated to subvert the existing order of society. If they were satisfied that the dispute was not an honest trade dispute then it was up to them to advise the Government to take strong measures to deal with the situation according as the exigencies of the situation would demand. The speaker admitted the fact that they could not make two parties love each other by means of force. If the workers did not want to work neither the Government nor the public [illegible] work. He would suggest that their representatives attending the conference should at first demand from the Government fullest information as to the facts of the case. In asking that information, the Corporation would not be taking any sides whatsoever. At present the utmost they could do was to call from the Government the fullest and impartial enquiry into the allegations made.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji said that the Corporation's representatives ought to impress on the Government the necessity of concerting measures with a view to put an immediate end to the present unfortunate strike. Unfortunately the Labour situation had passed into irresponsible hands who did not care in the least for the industry of the country. In the opinion of the speaker the demands made by the strike leaders were such as could not be met with. He suggested that Government ought to protect the workers who were alleged to be the victims of intimidation and terrorism. He observed that the foreign money that was coming to the help of the strikers was in a very large measure instrumental in prolonging the strike. Government ought to see that such monetary help ought not to come to this country. Referring to the part played by the owners in the present and the past disputes, the speaker asked the owners whether it was not their want of sympathy for the Labour that was responsible for the attitude which Labour had taken up. Were owners paying as much attention to their workers as they ought to? There was/no gainsaying the fact that Labour was dissatisfied with the treatment that was being meted out to the workers.

Mr. Maheshri opined that nothing could be done without the willing co-operation of the workers. He was sure that at the Conference several allegations would be made against the strikers and their leaders. Was it fair, he asked, to deny these workers the opportunity of replying to these allegations?

SEND LEVEL-HEADED MEN.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia, supporting the original proposition, remarked that they all deplored the unfortunate situation which had been the cause of so much misery to this city. It was up to the Corporation, he went on to say, to send three level-headed and impartial men to the Conference.

Mr. Hirji-Behedin said he had nothing to say against the names suggested by the mover of the resolution. Continuing he observed that the Governor had very wisely excluded the representation both of Labour and Capital. Mr. Hirji-Behedin moved an amendment that Corporation should send Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar and Mr. Gamadia as its representatives to the Conference.

Mr. Tairsee pointed out that Mr. Chandavarkar was a mill-owner and for that reason he could not be chosen.

EXORCISE MR. MODY OF COMMUNIST BOGEY.

The mover did not press his amendment; however, he suggested that the representatives of the various public bodies who would meet at the Conference would form themselves into a Committee to concert measures to bring about a speedy settlement of the present strike. This Committee must try its utmost to influence both the parties to the dispute to come to some sort of understanding that would put an end to the strike. It was necessary to remove the ghost of Communism which, he said, was hanging over the head of Mr. H. P. Mody, the President of the Mill-owners' Association. (Laughter.)

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar spoke in his usual flippant style. It would be better for the Corporation, he suggested, if the representatives were elected by the ballot system. That would, in his opinion, satisfy every party in the House. Speaking for himself he said that the names suggested by Dr. Dadachanji were the best.

SIR VASANTRAO PULLED UP.

At this stage there was a passage-at-arms between the speaker and Mr. Horniman. This arose out of an expression used by the speaker. In the heat of the moment, the speaker asked Mr. Horniman to study the language or go out of the Corporation. He was then making a personal attack on Mr. Horniman when he was instantly pulled up by the President who asked him to confine his remarks to the subject under discussion.

Sir Vasantrao wanted his colleagues to believe that 90 per cent. of the workers now on strike were willing to resume work, but they were prevented from doing so owing to the intimidation used by the strikers in various ways. Coming to the work of the Conference he frankly admitted that nothing was going to come out of this Conference. [illegible] he suggested that the poisonous element of Communism which was at the root of the whole trouble had got to be crushed immediately and mercilessly.

Mr. Nariman (interrupting): Remove your red turban first. (Laughter.)

Sir Vasantrao brought out yet another point. He told the House that owing to the strike the mill-workers had not paid the rents of the chawls for several months with the result that the Commissioner was not in a position to realize the house-tax from the owners of these chawls.

NO EXTRA POWERS TO GOVT.

Mr. B. T. Desai was of opinion that unless the Corporation had formulated its views it was useless to send the representatives to the conference. He would strongly advise the House to take care to see that no additional powers in any shape or form were given to the Government. If it was proved that there was intimidation the law of the land was sufficient to deal with it. They must not strengthen the hands of the Government by giving it any extra powers. It had been their sad experience that every time any fresh powers were given to Government they were misused.

Mr. B. T. Desai moved an amendment that the letter of the Private Secretary to the Governor be recorded.

Dr. Velkar seconded the amendment.

FIND A PERMANENT CURE.

Dr. Deshmukh said he did not understand what was there in the attitude of the Government which justified the Corporation's faith in them. He was not going to look at the strike as an isolated incident. He knew it was not. They had got to remove the disease and not restrict their activities merely to outward symptoms. This strike and all other strikes ought to be treated by means of radical measures which would eradicate the evil once for all. It would not be proper on the part of the Corporation to ask their representatives to suggest measures which would simply patch up a temporary compromise. If they wanted to end the strikes once for all they had to find a permanent cure for the disease. It was a notorious fact, he went on to say, that all these industrial troubles were entirely due to 1/6 ratio which the Government had forced on this country. So far as the present strike was concerned he agreed with Mr. Tairsee that before they suggested any remedy it was only right that it should be preceded by a thorough and impartial enquiry.

Their representatives would be fully justified in not making themselves responsible for any action which Government might want to take. It was their common experience that times of crisis were taken advantage of by the Government to force repressive legislation on the people and that too with the consent of the representatives of the people. (Hear, hear). The bogey of communism was held out before their eyes in order to frighten them. If the reports of the Mill-owners' Association were true no less than 70,000 workers were actually working in various mills. Who would in these circumstances believe that communism was at the bottom of this strike?

DON'T ALLOW GOVT TO HAVE PANICKY MEASURES.

Dr. Deshmukh then dwelt on the genesis of the present strike. He pointed out that the whole trouble originated in the Wadia Group of mills. Six thousand workers of this group downed their tools because the management refused to reinstate one dismissed operative. The crux of the situation was that the workers were demanding the reinstatement of these 6000 workers. If either party would have yielded on this particular point there would have been no strike at all and the city would have been spared the colossal loss to its industry. So far as he read the situation there was no ground for any fear about Communism. He had his own apprehensions that Government were trying to saddle them with repressive measures under the pretext of Communism. They had got to protest against that attempt. The representatives of the Corporation should not commit themselves to any policy which the Government might want to adopt. They should only [illegible] full and impartial enquiry into the matter.

Dr. Deshmukh moved an amendment that the representation should consist of the President Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. The representatives should not commit themselves to any repressive measures without first consulting the Corporation on them.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe opined that their representatives should not be a party to any coercive measures which the Government might want to adopt. He was afraid that Government were out to smash the Girni Kamgar Union which they must not allow the Government to do.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe moved an amendment that "Corporation do appoint 5 members to form the representation, namely, the President Dr. Deshmukh Mr. Nariman, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. R. S. Asavale and that under no circumstances will these members vote for any coercive measures that they will represent to the conference the view of the Corporation that unless Labour is paid better wages and unless an assurance is given that no attempt will be made to crush the Union the question of the mill strike will not be settled."

Dewan Bahadur Pai found that confusion was worse confounded in the House. After all the tall talk they had had they had not yet come to any decision.

Mr. A. Soares moved one more amendment that the representation should be composed of the President, Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Nariman. These representatives should be authorised to represent to the conference the opinion of this Corporation that Government should appoint a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act consisting of one or more persons unconnected with the strike and that no action should be taken by the Government against leaders of the strike on the 'ex-parte' charges of Communism unless those charges were thoroughly gone into.

DON'T SEE "RED" EVERYWHERE.

Mr. Soares observed that a subtle propaganda was on foot to introduce coercive measures to crush the Labour movement under the cry of Communism. There were some people who had got communism on their brains. They smelt it in everything that they came across. He submitted that communism, supposing it existed in Bombay, could not certainly exist unless there was ground for it. The speaker then made out a very excellent point about the Governor's conference. He pointed out that the bodies that were invited to the Conference were not altogether unconnected with the present industrial situation in the city. It could be easily seen that all these bodies were more or less capitalistic. The representatives of these bodies would go to the conference with their prepossessions and also their prejudices. There would be no voice in favour of Labour at this conference.

Mr. Hossainbhoy A. Lalji [illegible] gested that the Corporation must lay down its line of action. It was useless, he said, to send representatives to the conference in the absence of any definite mandate to them.

THANK GOD BRITISH ARE HERE!

Dr. Solunke observed that methods of intimidation and terrorism were responsible for the prolongation of the strike. The poverty which was the direct result of this strike had now spread to villages. The cry from these villages was to stop the strike. He told the House that the workers belonging to "backward" and "depressed" classes were willing to go on their work but they were afraid of intimidation. He had his hope that the strike would soon be ended because, he said, British Raj was still in India. (Loud laughter).

At this stage of the discussion closure was moved and accepted. The House was then called upon to vote on the various amendments which were as many as seven.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas' amendment suggesting the representation of 5 members was withdrawn.

Mr. Soares' amendment that no action should be taken against strike leaders on the "ex-parte" charges of Communism was rejected by the House.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe's amendment that the Corporation should appoint 5 men and give them a mandate that under no circumstances should they vote for any coercive measures was lost by a large majority.

Dr. Deshmukh's amendment asking the representatives not to commit to any policy of repression without first consulting the Corporation, was also thrown out.

Mr. B. T. Desai's amendment that the letter be recorded was lost.

Mrs. Gokhale's amendment that the President, Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Nariman should attend the conference with no mandate was also lost.

Mr. Dalvi's amendment that the President alone should attend the conference was rejected by the House.

ORIGINAL PROPOSITION CARRIED.

The original proposition of Dr. Dadachanji deputing the President. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah to attend the conference on behalf of the Corporation was finally carried with a large majority.

This brought the proceedings of the Corporation to a close.

SIR F. SYKES IN BOMBAY

Sir F. Sykes, the Governor of Bombay arrived in the city from Poona on Tuesday in connnection with the peace parleys for ending the Textile strike.

NO SURRENDER TO THREATS OF REPRESSION

—:o:—

RED FLAG UNION'S STATEMENT

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union in its bulletin says:—

The Conference of the representatives of "public bodies" which the Governor has called to-morrow at the Secretariat may be expected to mark a definite stage in the development of the strike situation. The Girni Kamgar Union, therefore, considers it necessary to point out certain important facts connected with this event. In the first place, the Conference is meeting in an atmosphere which has been carefully prepared for it in the course of the last few days The air is ringing with the cry of the "Communist menace" raised by interested parties is bound to take in the gullible section of the public. It will not, therefore, be surprising if the Conference gives more attention to the problem of dealing with this "Communist menace" than to the issues involved in the present strike. Secondly, though an attempt has been made to give an impartial character to this Conference by excluding from it the two main bodies which are parties to the present dispute and inviting representatives of what are described as "the widest possible interests in the city" it is a fact that the interests of that class of citizens which is numerically the strongest and socially the most vital will have no representation in this Conference and that the voice of the employers as expressed through the representatives of the bodies that are allied with them will be the most predominant.

Under these circumstances the Girni Kamgar Union cannot hope that the Conference will be able to provide any solution of the present deadlock that may be consistent with the demands of justice and the interests of the most important sections of the community. The Union, however, considers it necessary to state precisely once more the chief elements of the present situation as viewed by it.

THREE COURSES.

Three courses have so far been suggested regarding the present deadlock. The first is that the two parties should be allowed to fight the issue to a finish, so that either the demands of the Union are granted by the mill-owners 'in toto' or the strike fizzles out and the Union capitulates to the mill-owners. The second is that the whole question should be referred to a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Arbitration, the decision of either being expected to be considered as more or less binding. The third is that the Government should intervene with all its machinery of repression and put down the Girni Kamgar Union and its "Communist" leaders with a high hand and thus save this noble city from the "Red Ruin" which is otherwise inevitable.

The Girni Kamgar Union has always expressed its readiness to stick to the first of these, for it knows that in the course of a fair fight the cause of justice must ultimately triumph. The mill-owners also have declared from time to time that they are out for a fight to finish, but they have realized, now if not earlier, that without help from the Government in the form of extraordinary measures of repression they have not the least chance of success in such a fight. As for an inquiry or a reference to arbitration the mill-owners have adopted as consistent an attitude of opposition as the Girni Kamgar Union itself. Both parties know that there is nothing new that an inquiry can bring to light in order to facilitate the solution of the present dispute, and that there is no compromise acceptable to both parties that any set of arbitrators can suggest.

THE CHOICE.

The choice, therefore, is now between the continuance of an honest fight between organized employers and organized workers, and the suppression of the workers' organization with the help of all the paraphernalia at the disposal of the Imperialist Government.

The Girni Kamgar Union desires to declare in unmistakable terms that while it feels sure of a speedy termination of the dispute provided the two parties are allowed to fight fairly without outside intervention, it also feels sure that no repressive measure, however violent, can bring about any peace that is worth the name.

"GHASTLY MISTAKE."

What justification has been put forward for the various coercive measures suggested so far? The President of the Mill-owners' Association says that not only are the methods adopted in conducting the present strike "Communistic", but even the very demands of the Union, the refusal of which has led to the strike, are Communistic! The Mill-owners' Association is known to be in very close touch with Moscow and its President is presumably an expert on Communism. But without going into the question as to what is Communism, a question which is not at all relevant to the present issue, the Girni Kamgar Union challenges anybody to prove that it has ever used methods of terrorisation, etc., as alleged by the mill-owners, or that its demands are anything more than an insistence upon the 'status quo' as it existed before the mill-owners began their deliberate war upon the Union aiming at its very life. The fact is this that the mill-owners were foiled in the last General Strike and forced to agree to the appointment of the Fawcett Committee. They now think that they made "a ghastly mistake" in agreeing to the appointment of this Committee. The admission was made in these very words by the President of the Mill-owners' Association at the Governor's Conference, and as Mr. Mody has published many things which were understood to be confidential, this important statement made by him must also be brought to light. Regretting this "ghastly mistake" they started vic[illegible] of the Mill Committees of the Union with a view to undermine the basis of the Union. The Union replied with a general strike which was begun with an exhibition of discipline and peacefulness unknown in the history of strikes in Bombay. The mill-owners were shocked, and they tried to put down the strike by employing Pathan hirelings as pickets and hooligans as recruiting agents, but they failed in their object of breaking the strike. Now they want the public to believe in a "red menace" and they except that the public will be deceived into supporting the Government in the drastic measures that it is likely to adopt at the dictates of the mill-owners.

The public and the Government and mill-owners are free to take any action they like, but the Girni Kamgar Union will never betray the workers by surrendering to the threats of repression.

CALL OFF THE STRIKE

—:o:—

CONGRESS LABOUR COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTION

Bombay, June 18.

The Congress Labour Committee in bulletin No. 4 state:—

It is not necessary to emphasize at any great length the misery and the starvation which the strike has been inflicting on the working class in the city nor the financial ruin with which the investors and the traders are threatened nor the acute unemployment which is resulting as a necessary corollary of the existing conditions. It is, therefore, an imperative duty of all who are alive to the gravity of the situation to make every endeavor to end the present deadlock at the earliest possible moment.

That the strike is not a domestic affair between the Millowners and the Girni Kamgar Union will be revealed by a brief statement of the interest which are being adversely affected by it to-day. These are:—

1. The workers on strike themselves and their families.

2. The large number of workers who gain a living out of the Mill industry without actually working in any particular Mill i.e. the Khatarawallas, Pattiwalas and other transport workers loosely attached to the Mill industry.

3. The Danawallas and others who supply necessaries of life to the Mill population these interests stand to lose over a crore of Rupees by the inability of the Mill workers to maintain their credit owing to the strike.

4. Workers in the allied trades and industries viz. the machinery market, Mill and Gin stores, market retail cloth and yarn markets. We refer in this connection only to the workers employed in their trades and their families and not to the employers.

5. The large clerical population with their families who are being hit hard owing to unemployment.

6. Investors and financiers of the mill industry and the creditors of the mill workers including the Co-operative Societies.

The general economic paralysis which has overtaken the Industry for the last three years owing to the financial and Currency policy of Government is being accentuated by the blighting effects of these frequent and protracted strikes. The cumulative weight of all these factors will be to inflict a lasting injury on the prosperity of the city and of all the interests concerned. No elaborate argument is therefore called for to establish the necessary of an immediate termination of this fratricidal war. While there are three or four ponts involved in the present strike the one issue more than another which has precipitated the strike is the demand

Continued on page 8.

KING AMANULLAH THANKS

—:o:—

GRATEFUL FOR MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY

BOMBAY, June 18.

Ex-King Amanullah, in a statement to the Press, expresses gratefulness and sincere thanks to all those who have sent him telegrams and other communications expressing their sympathies and well-wishes for him and his family. Though an effort is being made to reply to these communications and messages individually, yet, in view of the innumerable messages that are being received, it is feared that it will not be possible to reply to all of them separately. These sympathisers and well-wishers are, therefore, requested to accept this as an acknowledgment of their sympathetic communications.—A. P.

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WILL GOVERNOR'S INTERVENTION END DEADLOCK?

—:o:—

(Continued from page 7).

for the reinstatement of over 6000 workers in the Wadia group of Mills. The contention of the Girni Kamgar Union is that the new men in these mills are blacklegs and the millowners deny it; we do not undertake to say whether one party is right or the other; but it is only right not to allow the contention of one party to prevail as against the other without an impartial inquiry especially when a large number of workers will otherwise be condemned unheard and branded as blacklegs. We therefore urge:—

1. That a strike should be called off forthwith,

2. That the points at issue which brought about the strike as well as any other grievance should be referred to an independent arbitration. In the interests of the city as a whole, therefore we earnestly invite boh the Mill owners and the Girni Kamgar Union to agree to an arbitration on the lines we have suggested.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION BY STRIKERS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As the public do not seem to have any clear idea of the gentle methods employed by the strike leaders and their hirelings to keep alive the strike, I send you for publication a list of the cases which have been brought to the knowledge of my Committee during the last week.

For obvious reasons the names of the parties concerned have not been given but they can be verified at the offices of the Association.—Yours etc.

J. MALONEY.
Secretary,

Millowners' Association,
Bombay, June 18.

8-6-29.—The Manager, Rachel Sassoon Mills writes that while his workmen were returning home 4 of them were assaulted by the outsiders on their way home in the Parel Road.

The Manager Century Mills writes that one of his weavers... was set upon by two strikers..... and was told he should not go to work.

10-6-29.—The Manager Dinshaw Petit Mills writes that two of his warpers..... were threaten ed with death if they went on work.

The Manager, Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills writes that his Weaving Head Jobber with some of his weavers were stoned by a small mob. Anothe weaver was scared by a group of men near the Islam Mill gate.

It is reported by the Engineer of the Dinshaw Petit Mills that one of his oilers was beaten near the mill chawls and also one of the Navganies was intimidated at the mill gate.

The Agents, Bombay Industrial Mills write that their work people while going to work were thrown mud at Currie Road, Ferguson Road, Tulsi Pipe Line Road.

The Agents Colaba Land and Mill Co. report that Mr. Mayakar their Store-keeper was stabbed on his way home on Saturday last and is lying in the J. J. Hospital in a serious condition.

The Manager, Century Mills writes that one Grey Winding Naikin..... and Grey Winder were hammered by some Agris on their way to mills.

12-6-29.—The Manager, Dinshaw Petit Mills reports that there is stone throwing at Chinchpokli Bridge in the morning and evening.

The Manager, Prahlad Mills reports that some of his workmen on their way to mill were knocked down and assaulted by some mawalis. One of them is so seriously injured that he was taken to Hospital for treatment.

The Agents Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills report that some of their mill hands were assaulted between Chinchpokli Bridge and their mills by a gang whose leader is.....

The Manager Apollo Mills reports that his workmen were threatened and abused by some strikers at the junction of Arthur Road and DeLisle Road, and in the evening the Weaving Head Jobber was threatened and attacked by about 15 men at his residence.

13-6-29.—The Manager Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills reports that one of his jobbers of Ring Department..... while on his way to mills was hailed and threatened by ..... who was a weaver in his mills.

The Manager, Atlas Mills reports that some rowdies assembled near the mill premises and abused the women workers and threatened that they would see how the mill would work next day.

The Manager Manchester Mills reports that two or his employees while coming to work were threatened by some mawalis near the Swan Mills, and were compelled to return home.

13-6-29. The Manager, Morarji Goculdas Mills reports to the Supdt. of Police that two of his workmen..... while coming to work were assaulted and handled roughly by some mawalis near the Islam Mills.

The Manager, Morarji Goculdas Mills further reports that one of his weavers ..... residing at Naigaum Chawls while passing through Cher Gully in the evening of the 11th inst., was assaulted by a party of mawalis. Another one ..... residing at Sewri while passing through Chor Gully was assaulted. Again another ..... while passing near through Chor Gully in the even a party of mawalis.

The Manager Apollo Mills reports that while his men were going for their khana two of them ..... were assaulted by few mawalis at Parel Cross Road.

The Manager, Jacob Sassoon Mills reports that one ... in Ring Department while returning home after work was waylaid by some mawalis on Govt. Gate Road and injured by Lathi blows. Another ..... in the Ring Department was assaulted and inflicted injuries by two men .....

The Manager, Morarji Goculdas Mills reports that on the 11th inst. one ..... working in the Carding Department while passing through the Chor Gully was severely beaten by some mawalis.

The Manager, Western India Mills reports that 3 of his workmen while returning home have been assaulted near Ambawadi.

The Manager, Century Mills reports that 2 of his winders were kicked cuffed and spat on by some men while going to work.

14-6-29.—The Manager Dawn Mills reports that one of his Reelers was hit by a stone on the leg and her food knocked off her head by some mawalis near the Crescent Mill.

It is reported from the Textile Mills that one ..... Grey Room Muccadam while coming to work in the morning was assaulted by some mawalis and given blows.

The Manager, Dinshaw Petit Mills reports that one of his women, a Reeling Naikin was assaulted by some mawalis.

15-6-29.—The Manager, Jacob Sassoon Mill writes that one ..... Blanket weaver while going home was stoned near the Bombay Industrial Mill and assaulted and injured by about 10 men.

The Manager, Century Mills reports that one Grey Winding Naikin ..... while going to work a big stone was thrown on her but she was not hurt.

17-6-29.—The Agents Bombay Industrial Mills report that on Saturday last the mule jobber ..... while passing along Currie Road Bridge was attacked and beaten by some men.

The Manager, Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills reports that one of his jobbers in the Weaving Shed was assaulted by throwing bottles at his door.

The Manager, Textile Mills reports that some of his workmen were threatened with death if they did not go to their villages..

The Manager, Textile Mills reports that one ..... weaver of the Standard Mills now on strike and residing near to the informants is giving information to the leaders of the Red Flag Union as to who is going to work at the Textile. Century and Spring Mills. On the 13th inst. these leaders visited ..... and afterwards twice during the day they tried to induce the four workmen to go away to their native villages offering them half the train fare and if they did not accept this offer and continued to go to work at any of these mills they and their families would be killed. We are informed that one ..... is also implicated in this intimidation.

The Manager further reports.

1. Head Jobber.—The Union people went to his chawl and threatened his wife on three separate occasions whilst he was at work. This man made reports to the Police on the matter. At present the man and his family are living in the mill compound.

2. Card Clother.—While at work the Union people visited his wife and threatened what would happen if he continued going to the Textile Mill. A few days after he was stoned and injured when coming to work and but for a Police waggon coming along at that time he would have been severely handled.

3. Blow Room Jobber.—Threatened by Red Flag Agents because he was coming to work. Also his wife has been threatened when the husband had been at work.

The Manager Textile Mills further adds that a large number of men have to be accommodated in the mill compound because they are afraid to live outside.

The Manager, Textile Mills reports: On 16th June two Blowing Room men ..... while coming to work were beaten near Ferguson Road by 5, Marathas. They received slight injuries on head and foot and back.

Another one ..... was beaten by about 6 men in the same localities at about 6.35 a.m. He received injury to arm and hand.

On 15th June at about 7-30 p.m. about 15 ghaties went to the chawl of Weaving Jobber ..... and abused him for going on work. He did not come to work on the 16th inst.

On 16th June two weaver ..... while coming to work were assaulted by 6 Hindus and injured.

The Manager, Dinshaw Petit Mills reports that on the 13th inst. one of their wemen, a Reeling Naikin was assaulted near Popayacha Adda. This was reported to the Police Supt. F. Ward, Bombay on 14th inst.

The Manager Shree Luxmi Mills reports that one of his workmen ..... was assaulted by another workman....

The Manager, Kohinoor Mills reports that three men working in the Card Dept. of their mills were assaulted on the 14th inst. and the assailants were caught hold off.

One ..... Line Jobber Ring Dept. was stoned on the 4th which made him confined to bed since then.

The Manager Bombay Cotton Mills reports that two workmen... in their Ring Dept. were assaulted by the volunteer of the Girni Kamgar Union on 13th inst.

The Manager, Currimbhoy Mills reports that three women workers of their mill were intimidated by one ..... on the 16th while they were coming to mills.

Their Engine Oilman No. 2 was stoned on the 16th inst. while on his way to the mill on Delisle Road.

Another one ..... working in the Ring Dept. of this mill was molested by ..... at about 1 p.m. on his way to mills.

THE SECRETARIAT CONFERENCE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On the eve of the Conference tha H. E. is calling tomorrow, I venture to make certain suggestions for settling the present strike. When the strike position is to be discussed in an impartial way, I suggest that people with predetermined idea should not be allowed to have any say. Some of he millowners will find their way into the conference through other bodies and their voice should be kept down. These and others of the type of Mr. Eastley see "Red" every where and as long as that sort of preconceived and fixed ideas are allowed to predominate no useful purpose will be served by the conference. May I suggest as "Kunbi" has suggested in the "Times of India" yesterday, to the Millowners to change their heart a little and let the Millowners or their Managers show a little kindness say a little sweet talk with the workers and the whole thing will be over. This will be proved by looking to the treatment meted out to people in the mills working allright, and by simply trying to pat and satisfy the men by hearing them calmly and passing a few kind words the workers will not listen to any outside bodies.

The influence wielded by the Labour leaders is the direct re- of the improper treatment by the Mill Agents and mill authorities to their own workmen.

A policy of give and take and frank and honest talk will bring about the much-needed cooperation. Even the Labour leaders will co-operate if there is a frank and heart to heart talk with them and there are actually concrete examples of the same even now. So I suggest that all outside fixed noions may be left out and a change of heart recommended and the whole trouble will be over in no time.—Yours, etc.,

H.

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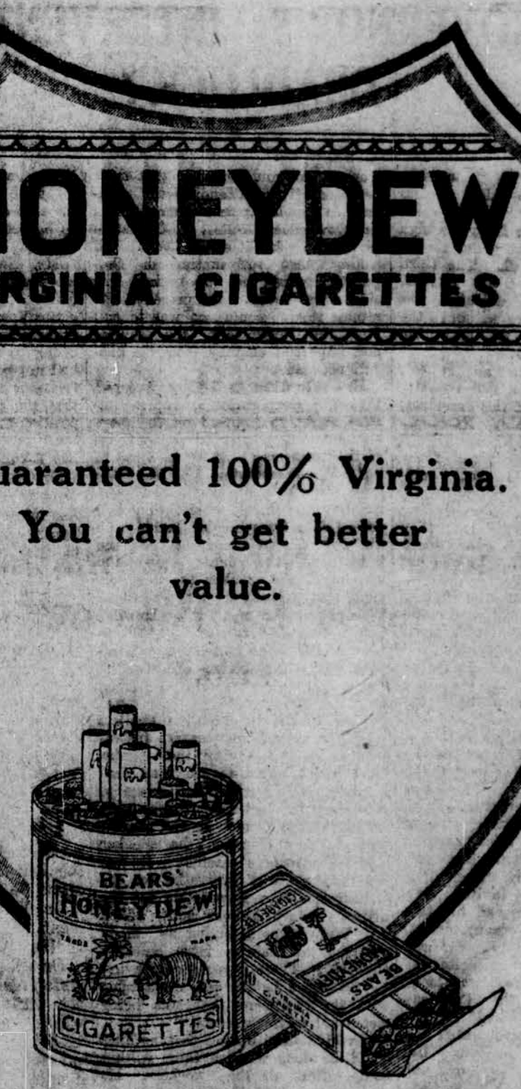

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PERSONNEL OF WHITLEY COMMISSION

British Press Comments

By Air Mail.

LONDON, June 7.

On Friday, May 24th, the India Office published the names of those who are to accompany the ex-Speaker Mr J, H. Whitely, in the Royal Commission appointed to study labour conditions in India. The net has been cast wide and besides several Idians who have already a distinguished record of Empire service like Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, the Commission includes Diwan Chaman Lal, who has for long been associated with advanced Swarajism. He was a workers' delegate at the International Labour Conference last year, and also a member of the Empire Parliamentary delegation to Canada. The inclusion of a woman official of our Ministry of Labor is significant—and welcome.

THE "NATION & THE ATHENAUM".

The Viceroy of India has announced the appointment of the promised Royal Commission. "to inquire into and report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings, and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency, and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between employers and employed, and to make recommendations". The Chairman is Mr. J. H. Whitley, than whom no better could be found. Mr. Sastri, who has rendered India such splendid service in South and East Africa, is perhaps the most distinguished of the Indian representatives. Of the other Commissioners, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Alexander Murray and Mr. G. D. Barla, are large employers of labour in India; Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Wabeer-ud-Din Ahmed are representatives of Indian labour, as is Diwan Chaman Lal, who is closely associated with the Swraj Party. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has been President of the Bombay Legislature; Mr. John Cliff is a prominent Trades Uinon official; Miss Beryl M. le Poer Power and Mr. A. G. Clow represent the Ministry of Labour, and the Indian Department of Industries and Labour, respectively. This is a strong body, and it may be hoped that the presence of Diwan Chaman Lal indicates that the senseless policy of non-co-operation will not be extended to its useful and necessary work.

"NEW STATESMAN":

In the meantime the Royal Commission on Indian labour conditions, of which Mr. J. H. Whitley is to be chairman, will have started its enquiry. The arguments against a mixed body of British and Indian members did not apply in this case, and the Government has been fortunate enough to gain the co-operation of all parties. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri is the most eminent of Indian liberals and he has a profound knowledge of labour conditions throughout the Empire. Mr. Joshi represents the best of those Indian Societies which are devoting themselves to the redemption of the depressed classes and Diwan Chaman Lal is a prominent member of the Swarajist Party, which usually prefers to stand aside. Altogether the Labour Commission is as representative a body as the Government of India could hope to get for a task of this kind, and in the ex-Speaker they have a man who has earned a sound reputation for impartiality.

THE "CHRISTIAN WORLD":

When the Viceroy of India announced to the Legislative Assembly at Delhi in January that on his recommendation the King had agreed to the appointment of a Labour Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Whitley—the ex-speaker—even the extreme nationalists expressed satisfaction. Confidence in a man of Mr. Whitley's calibre was left, but there has been a certain misgivings in Indian minds regarding the composition of the Commission. Was it again going to be a purely British concern, were industrial and commercial magnates of Anglo-Indian going to control the deliberations of the new body, was Indian opinion going to have a real say in the matter? Lord Irwin has shown once again his courage, broad mindedness and fairness in his recommendations of the names of the twelve Commissioners. They represent all the interest concerned, and six of the twelve are Indians. It is thus a really Indo-British Commission.

"WORKERS' LIFE."

The sort of report this Commission is likely to make may be gathered from the character of its personnel. The chairman is the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, of Joint Industrial Council, fame, and the only representative of British Trade Unionism is Mr. John Cliff, assistant general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who, as the "Times" approvingly remarks: "has not taken any prominent share in party politics and has a strong belief in negotiation as the means for the settlement of industrial disputes". There are four other British members, one Miss B. H. le Poer Power, an official of the Ministry of Labour, Sir A. Murray, a partner in one of the biggest business firms in Calcutta, Mr. Clow, an official of the Indian Government and Sir Victor Sassoon, one of the biggest millowners in Bombay ..... Diwan Chamanlal whose respectability is vouched for by the fact that he has been a delegate to the international Labour Office at Geneva, and was last year a member of the Empire Parliamentary delegation to Canada, and Mr. N. M. Joshi an official of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, which is at the moment blacklegging on the mill-strikers who have followed the lead of the Girni Kamgar Union..... The real representatives of the mill-workers, the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union, are not, of course, offered a seat on the Commission, from which also the great railwaymen's unions and the Calcutta Jute workers' unions are carefully excluded With the 31 Indian militant leaders already facing trial on a charge of "conspiracy against the King Emperor" and many other trade unionists already serving long sentences in jail, the Government of India feels secure enough to set up a Commission which will serve the interests of the millowners and help to inaugurate the reign of "industrial peace" by which, as the recent report of the Fawcett Committee so frankly expresses it, the employers "should benefit much more than by the annual saving expected from the wage-cut" (i.e. the 7 1-2 per cent. wage-cut proposed by the bosses).

THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN":

The Royal Commission to inquire into Indian labour conditions which was announced by the Viceroy at Delhi in January has just been appointed, and will begin its work in August. The decision to appoint this important commission arose directly out of the unrest among the workers in the textile industry and the railways, and its aim will be to carry out an elaborate investigation of the economic conditions of the workers in the factories and the plantations so as to put forward definite proposals for improving the relations of employers and employed.

The Chairman is Mr. J. H, Whitley, the late Speaker, and among his colleagues are some well-known Indian experts on both sides of industry. One member is the famous Indian leader Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, who represented India at the Peace Conference and is at present in East Africa with the inquiry that is being held by Sir Samuel Wilson into the proposals of the Hilton Young Commission.

Among the other Indian members are Mr. N. M. Joshi, who represents Labour interests in the Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Kabeeruddin Ahmed who represents the Mahomedan seamen. Sir Alexander Murray, chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, who was the delegate of the employers of India at two Washington Labour conferences, and Sir Victor Sassoon, of the Bombay Millowners' Association and a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly are among the members of the employers' side.

An interesting appointment is that of Mr. John Cliff, who is an official of the Transport and General Workers' Union, Miss Beryl Power, who has also been appointed—she is Deputy Chief Inspector of Trade Boards at the Labour Ministry, is, I believe, the first woman who has been appointed to sit upon an Indian Commission.

BOMBAY PREVENTION OF GAMBLING ACT

AMENDING BILL.

The Bombay Government Gazette dated Tuesday publishes the text of Bill No. 15 of 1929—A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 3 (c) of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, excludes wagering or betting upon a horse-race from the definition of gaming when such wagering or betting takes place between any individual in person on the one hand and the licensee of the race-course on the other hand. As a result of the decision of the House of Lords dated March 4, 1929, in Attorney General vs. Luncheon and Sports Club Ltd., (W.N., 1929, p. 65) a doubt has been raised whether when bets are made on a totalizator, they are not made by the backers 'inter se.' In that case the licensee, by permitting any bets on a totalizator by backers 'inter se', might be liable to prosecution for maintaining a common gaming-house within the meaning of section 4 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887. In order to remove this doubt it is thought desirable to amend section 3 (c) of the Act so as to make it clear that wagering or betting upon a horse-race is not gaming within the meaning of that section when such wagering or betting takes place between any persons 'inter se' in such manner and by such contrivance as may be permitted by the license granted under the Bombay Race-Courses Licensing Act, 1912, that is under the existing totalizator system.

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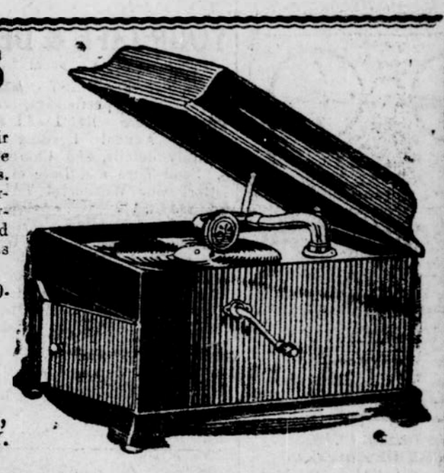

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"INDIA'S FRIENDLY GESTURE TO GREAT BRITAIN"

—:o:—

Dr. Besant at Caxton Hall

By Air Mail.

LONDON, June 7.

"Remember, you are resposible for the condition of India" was the gist of Dr. Besant's speech at the Caxton Hall on Friday evening when there was a large crowd of people gathered to hear her on "India and the World Peace".

In the course of her speech which lasted for over an hour, Dr. Besant surveyed the present political situation in India with special reference to the boycott of the Simon Commission and country's demand as put forward in the Nehru Report.

She said, India, as one high official had recently said, was a land where the great mass of the people did not know what it was not to be hungry. The people in the native States were better off than those in British India, as they were ruled by their own people. Much was said against the native princes but in her opinion though they might be tyrannical to a few they did love and care for their subjects. The awakening which was coming to India was only part of the general awakening of Asia. In the continent of India conditions wer changing rapidly. Afghanistan was not so dangerous as it had been as its great ruler had temporarily been disthroned. In her opinion ex-King Amanullah was a little foolish when he came back from his last European tour by asking his mountaineer tribes to wear western costume and clean moustache. Yet he was a strong man full of love for his country. Many leading Indian Moslems who had conversed with Dr. Besant had mentioned to her that they would rise in insurrection against an invasion of Afghanistan.

At length, Dr. Besant spoke of the methods adopted by interested people in misrepresenting the country to British public. She maintained that there were no quarrels in the Indian villages between Hindus and Muslims and they lived in peace also in native States. She quoted Hyderabad Deccan and Kashmir as the two well governed native States where the subjects and the rulers differed in their castes.

Though many differed with her in India in her view that the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms had given rise to much improvement she felt that under them Indian Ministers had been able to introduce free primary education in eight and compulsory primary education in four of the nine provinces. They had also been able to enact a measure to conparsate the workmen. But she was not thoroughly satisfied with the reforms as they did not go far enough and left much power in the hands of the local Governors and the Viceroy.

In her opinion the present Viceroy, though a very good man, was in the hands of the Civil Service. That necessarily meant that he could not meet the popular aspirations. A great country like India could not subject herself to accept what the Civil Service could think fit for her and it was her inherent right to frame her own constitution and that is why the whole nation boycotted the Simon Commission, better known as the All White Commission.

In concluding Dr. Besant said "Lancashire, I know, has felt the boycott of her goods very terribly. We have almost ruined their cotton trade but after all a country had a right to manufacture her own goods and this was the only weapon they could use so long as Dominion Status as mentioned in the Nehru Report—which was India's last friendly gesture to Britain—was not granted.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

universe of ours; how, after having foreseen what is going to happen (he must have done so, for he sees all!) he did not do anything to prevent it.....!

RELIGION IN PRACTICE.

In an academical discussion about the necessity or otherwise of religion, everybody is up in arms against the opponent of religion. But when it comes to practice, that is what religion means. It means fights between touchables and untouchables, Hindus and Mussalmans, Brahmans and non-Brahmans, Arya Samajists and Sanatanists, Shias and Sunnis and what not. One religion asks its followers to keep a beard, another a tuft of hair at the back of the head and a third forbids its followers to shave or cut the hair on body, head or face. If god is present everywhere, what is the necessity of temples? And, if at all they are necessary, why should they be at particular places only? Once a temple or a mosque is situated at a particular place, no matter what that place is required for, it cannot be removed. Thus in most Indian cities, religion is serving as a traffic obstructor, as a spoiler of natural beauty, as an opponent of public good.

In a city like Bombay, even sports are not free from religion. You have to join a club where you will only meet members of the same faith. A Parsee cannot join the Catholic Gymkhana nor can a Hindu join the Mussalman Gymkhana. Even in the quadrangular tournament, the four teams are got together after considering the religions of the players. Thus X must be a good batsman *and* a Hindu or Y must be a fast bowler *and* a Mssalman! Can anything be more ridiculous?

Religion as practised is poisoning our public life in India and if is high time that all leaders united in condemning this practice. If at all India is to get freedom, it cannot expect to live a life behind closed doors. It must come out before the world and live out its life like every other nation. And while other people are discussing birth control, divorce, free love, socialism and world brotherhood, we are holding our "Catholic" medical congresses, "Muslim" educational conferences and "All-India" Santa Cruz Conferences of people wearing white coats and black caps.

If at all anybody wants religion, it should be a private affair of his own and it should be a crime to bring it out of his doors.

When shall we begin to see that?

THE NEW RECENSION OF EDICTS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

Rhys Davids, he says that the inscriptions of Asoka "give only a limited view of the set of circumstances they deal with. Royal proclamations, and official statements are not usually regarded as telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. To put it mildly, there is an 'economy of candour' in these documents, intensely interesting though they are." Further Asoka records: "Everywhere men conform to the instructions of the King, go not there, when they have heard of the King's Damma; the folk conform themselves, and will conform themselves to the duties of Dharma" and proceeds to speag grandiloquently of his missionary achievements. On which our authority notes: "It is difficult to say how much of this is mere royal "rodomontade".

'As to the apostles of peace and good will whom Asoka boasts he deputed to Egypt, Greece, and other countries, Rhys Davids does not believe the Imperial story. "It is quiet likely that the Greek Kings are thrown in by way of make-weight as it were; and that no emissaried been actually sent there at all",—picture of humble veracity!

SCHOOL-FEES AGITATION

—:o:—

APPEAL TO AHMEDABAD YOUTH LEAGUE

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 17.

I am much amused on reading Mr. Sarabhai Dalal's letter in the issue of our paper received here to-day. The letter has been dated the 12th instant and I can very well understand the temper in which the writer was on seeing the failure of the agitation which he was chiefly instrumental in starting. The only pity is that a body like the Youth League should have taken up such an agitation without consulting their own president or vice-president. It is no fault of the president that he happens to be a Kshatriya. Unfortunately, the vice-president of the Youth League also belongs to the same caste. It may have been on this account that Mr. Sarabhai Dalal and his co-workers did not consult either the President or the vice-president before taking up this question. But Mr. Sarabhai Dalal forgets that two members of the sub-committee f inquiry also belong to the same caste. In fact, nearly half the members of the Managing Committee belong to the Kshatriya community and it cannot be reasonably argued that the President Mr. Hariprasad submitted his resignation because he is a Kshatriya. Mr. Sarabhai Dalal and his supporters have nothing to say about the interview of Sardar Vallabhbhai that was published in the "Times of India." Mr. Vallabhbhai has said in clear terms that the public has no right to take up such an agitation against Proprietary concerns and in spite of this the agitation was continued. The result of the agitation has now been galling to those who started it. I would earnestly request the members of the Youth League to correct their mistake when they have seen it and to give up the agitation taken up by them under a mistaken notion. One local school has agreed to the conditions laid down by Mr. G. K. Mavlankar and has been admitting students without charging admission fees or fees for June. How the authorities of this school will be able to run this institution at the present rate when numbers in each class are limited to 40 is a question which future alone can decide.

I appeal to the good sense of the members of the Youth League and request them to take up some solid work instead of wasting their energies in such activities. The Congress work in the city is suffering for want of workers, and there are various social political and educational activities in which youthful workers can do a great deal. Will not the young men of Ahmedabad take up some such work instead of being unwittingly tools in the hands of designing persons?

A HOME FOR THE POOR

ST. ANTHONY'S GUILD'S CHARITABLE WORK

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, June 18.

"Just as the mountains, on whose tops the rains are shed, pour down these waters on the lowly vale so too have the human heights of wealth to distribute some of its riches among their poorer brethren." This was the gist of the sermon delivered by the Very Rev. D. D'Sa at the celebration of the Feast of St. Anthony at St. Andrews'.

The Guild which has been in existence for well-nigh a score of years has been silently and steadily carrying on its work of charity. Early this year the long-cherished desire was fulfilled in the completion of a home for its destitute clients.

The idea of this structure was conceived so far back as 1919 and the donation of Mr. P. J. D'Abreo, coupled with that of Mr. Chonker amounting in all to Rs. 1,500, formed the nucleus of the Building Fund. Thereafter, the untiring work and innumerable sacrifices of the Committee and members swelled the Fund and the generosity of other persons even non-Catholics like Messrs. J. D. Mistry, Ali M. Jumardikhan and Chonker has made the structure a "fiat accompli." To commemorate the good-will of all such donors, marble slabs inscribed with the names have been fixed in the rooms.

The building consisting of 12 tenements has cost about Rs. 16,000. The opening ceremony was performed in January last Mr. Les Rodrigues, President of the Bandra Municipality.

The Guild, supported by the mite of its subscribers has kept the wolf from the door of many a family, as is evidenced from the accounts which show an expenditure of Rs. 2,800 for rice-bread, milk, clothing etc., distributed to the poor during 1928-29.

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RAW COTTON SITUATION

Prospective Position of American Cotton Crop

—:o:—

PURELY WEATHER MARKET

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 18.

American cotton prices are spinning around 18-1/2 cents level. Favourable weather induces long liquidation and fears of damage by boll weevil stimulate demand. The average cotton operator sees nothing beyond the uncertainties of the coming crop. Prices have held generally steady during the past week. The consumption figure of 668,000 Bales by American mills during the month of May, despite some increase in stocks of manufactured goods and reduction in unfilled orders, brought in some buying, which, however was supplied by realizing on comparatively moderate advances. Owing to clearing weather much of the business appeared to be connected with evening up near delivery including a good deal of switching from near to later months.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF CROP.

According to our representative, the crop has made a good deal of progress recently. It is generally supposed that the delays have been fully recovered and apart from the Boll-Weevil complaints, the crop is making wonderful progress at present.

BOLL WEEVIL REPORT.

The Boll-weevil report issued by the American Government on last Friday stated heavy emergence especially in Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. The weather recently has been weevil weather. July is the month when the pest is apt to strike in earnest. The weather from now on, it is contended, must be practically perfect to produce the largest American crop. In fact at present the crop is believed to be well over 16,000,000 Bales. This crop idea may not be taken seriously. At this time, the crop so to speak is still really in the air. But men do and will look ahead and strive to form some idea of what they are to confront later in the season. In this connection it will be worth to remember that the damage resulted by boll-weevil in 1926 was 7.1 per cent and other causes, i.e. excessive or deficiet of moisture and other pests was 22.4 per cent and the yield proved 182.6 lbs. per acre. The damage in 1927 by weevil was 18.5 per cent and other causes 20 per cent and last year boll-weevil damage was 14 per cent and other causes 22 per cent.

TECHNICAL POSITION.

On the other hand, the technical position is considered healthy after dull and declining markets. The long interest has been overawed. The short interest has been increased. Selling has been going on steadily. It has extended generally in all markets. There is no knowing how soon, the situation will be reversed. Covering of course helps the market at the time. Heavy selling may quite as surely, at almost any time, deal it a blow. It is a weather market and therefore a shifty one. A period of good weather, that is clear and warm, might have an almost magical effect on the crop outlook and a distinct effect on prices. There is an idea among some cool-headed men that the yield per acre will considerably exceed that of last year. Of course, crop guesses at this time of the season are worthless. July and August, not June are most apt to fix the size of the growing crop. Nobody knows what the Government estimate on the acreage will be on July 8th. Opinion is crystalising around an average increase of 4 per cent. Messrs. A. Norden & Co. as per their preliminary investigation put the increase at 1-1/2 per cent.

AHMEDABAD WATER PROBLEM UNSOLVED

—:o:—

A New College for the City?

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

After a spell of heat we had two light showers on Wednesday last which cooled down the atmosphere to some extent. For two days more there was no rain although there were thick clouds at times but last night there were good showers accompanied by thunder and lightening from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m. The result of this is that the streets and roads are covered with mud and pools of water everywhere. Our Municipality leaves these things to settle down for themselves and practically nothing is done to keep the streets and the roads clean. But for the good offices of nature our city would soon be unfit for human habitation.

Dr. Hariprasad V. Desai has cleared several streets of the city but in the rainy season his work has become impossible and he has stopped it for the time being. He proposes to rseume the work after the rains are over.

The mortality figures of the week ending on Thursday last have gone down from 218 to 216 but the death rate of nearly 41.5 per thousand is still very high. Smallpox has been responsible for 10 deaths in the course of the week and consumption has taken more than its usual toll of 3 lives per day. This week there were 23 deaths on account of consumption alone and diseases of the lungs and the throat are as prevalent as ever.

UNSOLVED WATER PROBLEM.

The water problem of the city is as far from solution as ever. Mr. Madox paid a visit to our city and made some suggestions. He left his assistant Mr. Ghadre to look after our water supply and to help the Municipality in solving the problem. Mr. Ghadre was placed in charge of the water supply of the city but after trying in vain to arrive at some solution for a week he has left us where we were and the complaints for want of water are as loud as ever. There are several streets in the city in which not a drop of water can be had from the taps during the day and some get water in the inconvenient hours of night. It is really pitiable to see people sacrificing their time of rest and going about for fetching water even at night. On account of these difficulties some make arrangements to fetch water from street wells or from pipes at inconvenient distances from their homes. Our municipality ges a large income from water cess and it is much to be regretted that taxpayers have to put up with these difficulties. It is feared that next year the question will assume a more serious form if it is not carefully looked into in time.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel moved about in his tours in spite of fever for some time and the result was that he had to come down to Ahmedabad in a prostrated condition. He put up with Dr. Kanuga for some time, but he had to go to Nadiad on Sunday last to attend several functions. The result was that he was completely prostrated again on the next day and so he has gone to Simla to take complete rest for about a week. His daughter Maniben and Mr. Mahadev Desai have accompanied him to Simla.

The Congress activities are being carried on by the members of the District Congress Committee. Last Sunday a meeting was held outside Premdavaja to preach abstinence and magic lantern slides were exhibited. This evening a programme of physical exercises will be gone through in the compound of Nilkanth Mahadev in Asarva. The work of enrolling members for the Congress is progressing at snail's pace. Unfortunately most of the Congress workers are busy with their own affairs and the members of the Youth League who could have taken up the work are engaged in the agitation against the Secondary Schools that have raised their fees. If the work is taken up in right earnest by volunteers it would not be difficult to enroll a large number of Congress members in a few days in the city.

GUJARAT COLLEGE.

Principal Shirras of Gujarat College has returned yesterday. It was feared that some of the students of the College who had taken a leading part in the strike last term would be refused admission. Some were contemplating a strike again if such vindictiveness was shown by college authorities but better sense seems to have prevailed and all talk of victimisation has now disappeared. Principal Shirras saw some of the leaders of the strike yesterday and had long talks with them and students seem to be satisfied with the treatment they have received.

DEFAMATION CASES.

The beauty of our Municipal administration and the way in which the executive carries on the work become more and more apparent day by day. The sanitation of the city is not properly looked after, the engineering department is unable to work under the atmosphere of suspicions against it, and the president, the vice-president and the Chief Officer are unable to find a solution for the difficulties that they have to face. The question of the chairmanship of the legal committee has been taken to the court of law meanwhile the resolution of the legal committee by which Mr. Popatlal Mehta was appointed chairman in April last has been suspended by the vice-president last week. Thus the legal committee has now ceased to function. The late president Mr. Dolatram has filed a complaint against the editor of the "Praja Bandhu" for defamation and the case is proceeding from week to week. Mr. Pestonshah another councillor, has also charged the editor of the "Praja Bandhu" for defamation and this case will come off for hearing in due course. A complaint of breach of trust has been made against Mr. Krishnacharya a councillor for Jamalpur ward. This case also is proceeding before the city magistrate.

The dispute about the caste dinners in the Auditch community has not yet ended. A warrant was obtained by Mr. Harilal Jani to search the houses of some of the elderly leaders of the caste to prevent them from creating evidence against him. It is said that nothing important came out from these searches.

The Tazias will be taken in procession on Wednesday and police arrangements are being made to prevent any disturbance. No disturbance is likely to take place in the city as the two communities have maintained peace throughout till now.

SCHOOL FEE AGITATION.

The burning question in Ahmedabad at present is the increase of fees in Secondary Schools. Some members of the managing committee of the Youth League started the agitation about a month back and they felt offended when the schools refused to recognise their authority. They approached Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan and Mr. G. V. Mavlankar who undertook to take up the agitation In Mr. Mavlankar the members of the Youth League found that they had caught a veritable Tartar. The agitation has now taken a different turn altogether and Mr. Mavlankar goes on criticising the committee of the Youth League in public meetings held every evening in Manekchok. Mr. Jadavji Gandhi and Mr. Keshavlal Jhaveri have been working as Mr. Mavlankar's lieutenants and for two days Mr. Jadavji takes some boys in procession asking people to join the league of Guardians started by Mr. Mavlankar with himself as president. On Friday last Mr. Samrathlal Vaidya who is connected with the local weekly, "Nutan Gujarat," was assailed in the meeting and had to be removed in police protection. Yesterday also a fracas was prevented, it is said, by the timely intervention of a party of policemen. One local school under proprietary management has kept up the old scale of fees and goes on taking admissions without charging admission fees or fees for the current month. Two schools have agreed to place their case before an arbitration board and the Committee of the Youth League is satisfied with this arrangement. So they have announced a withdrawal of the boycott of these two schools. Mr. Mavlankar however, is not satisfied with this arrangement and he goes on preaching in favour of the New High School and the model school, and appeals to guardians to withdraw their wards from all the three schools. Both the parties agitate against the Proprietary High School which has been the pioneer institution of its kind and which has been working for the last twenty one years in the city. The picketting at this school proved a failure and now boys are persuaded to leave this school and join some other in the city. The agitation, however, has not so far succeeded in inducing large numbers to leave that school. The school has a reputation of its own and in spite of the agitation there are more than eleven hundred boys on its rolls with an attendance of about over 75 per cent. The effect of the agitation so far has been that some boys from the lower standards have left the Proprietary High School but the school goes on regularly with its work and the congestion in the lower classes being removed it is hoped that the work of the school would be more efficient still. The columns of almost all the local papers are full of this agitation which is likely to go on till the 24th instant and the thoughtful section in the city believes that the agitators are doing much harm to school children by creating a spirit of breach of discipline among them.

CONGESTION IN GUJARAT COLLEGE.

In carrying on this agitation against secondary schools the people of Ahmedabad forget the question of accommodation in the Gujarat College. This year a higher percentage has passed out in the School Leaving examination and hence about seven hundred students applied for admission in the first year's class of the Gujarat College. Out of these only about three hundred will be taken up and about four hundred students will have to go to colleges in other places. If the people of Ahmedabad take it upon themselves to collect funds and start an independent college here, there is every chance of its working successfully and the atmosphere created by such an institution will do much good to this industrial city also. But it seems no one is free to look to this need of the city at present. I hope, however, that the eyes of the citizens will be opened at an early date and arrangements will be made to start an independent college from the beginning of the next year.

ROTARIANS PLEAD FOR GOODWILL AND FELLOWSHIP

—:o:—

INDIAN STUDENTS ENTERTAINED IN LONDON

LONDON, June 15.

The Wimbledon Rotary Club entertained a number of Indian students, resident in London, to lunch in fulfilment of the sixth object of the Rotarian Movement, namely, the promotion of international fellowship and goodwill.

The President, in welcoming the guests, said that Wimbledon was the first club to inangurate hospitality to Indians in this way and hoped such meetings would help materially towards a friendly understanding between East and West.

Reverend Canon Monroe, Vicar of Wimbledon, referred to his ancestors, Sir Thomas and General Monroe, who had spent many years in Indian administration and worked devotedly for a better understanding and lasting peace between India and Britain, the need for which was as urgent to-day as ever.

The student spokesmen in reply expressed thanks for the most friendly reception and welcomed the fellowship of business and professional men, united in an ideal of service and international goodwill.—"Hindu" Special Cable.

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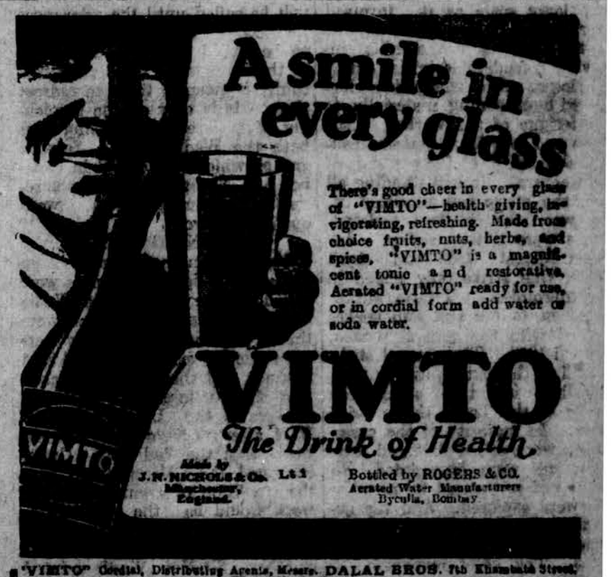
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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 19 1929

IS IT A GENUINE TRADE UNION DISPUTE?

—:o:—

Mill-owners Ready To Accept Finding of an Enquiry

The Economic Correspondent of the Free Press of India writes:

It has been stated that the deadlock in the Textile industry is a Communistic menace. This assertion has been challenged by Labour leaders. Since there has been no impartial inquiry, both the views are open to challenge. In the circumstances, it was considered desirable to study and sift both sides and following is the result.

The labour leaders claim that the strike is in assertion of elementary rights of workers on the following grounds:—

(1) Mills did not extend to the Red Flag Union although it was a recognised Union the courtesy of receiving complaints investigating them, etc.,

(2) Mills discharged workers taking part in Union activities on flimsy pretexts,

(3) The strikes in the Wadia Mills were chiefly due to cases of victimisation.

(4) The reinstatement of all the old hands in the Wadia Mills is necessary to establish confidence in the workers that the Union can protect them against victimisation,

(5) The Union should be allowed to collect subscriptions within the mills in order to ensure efficient collection of funds,

(6) The Union should have the right to appoint a Mill committee in each Mill to look after the interests of the members.

(7) The strikes since 1927 had their origin in attempts of Mill-owners to reduce wages, etc.,

(8) The Mill-owners have not accepted fully the Fawcett Committee recommendations.

MILL-OWNERS' CASE.

On the other hand the Mill-owners have a different tale to tell, supported by documents.

To give a connected story: The beginnings of the deadlock which confronts the industry can be traced to the time when the leaders of the Workers and Peasants' Party entered the field of Textile Labour. The first strike under the inspiration of the leaders of the Workers and Peasants' Party occurred in August 1927 in the Sassoon group of Mills over the question of three and four looms to a weaver. The strike began after hundreds of workers both in the Apollo and Manchester Mills had worked at three and four looms without any discontent. And the Management also gave an assurance that if any worker was displaced by the introduction of efficiency methods he would be provided for in the other mills of the Sassoon group. It was also pointed out that the three loom cannot be introduced by all the mills or even by a few mills on any large scale as it involved overhauling of the looms as well as the working of the mills involving considerable initial outlay per loom. And where introduced without adding materially to the fatigue of the worker, the three and four loom systems considerably added to the earnings of the weavers. Notwithstanding all this, the strike was persisted in. Nor was the strike isolated. There were sixteen strikes between August 1927 and April 1928. One strike only ended in a compromise. Twelve strikes ended in failure and two strikes merged with the general strikes, in April 1928. The general strike as well as the sixteen strikes were all called without any observation of any of the Trade Union principles. In majority of the cases strikes were called first and then grievances were formulated. No avenues of settlement by negotiation were explored. And the general strike itself was called without any formulation of grievances. The chief responsibility was taken by the leaders of the Workers and Peasants' Party. It is only after the general strike had taken place, a Joint Strike Committee was formed in order to formulate grievances. And seventeen demands were formulated as embodying workers' demands but majority of the seventeen demands were totally unrelated to the workers' rights and privileges. They bear the stamp of amateurish knowledge of workers' grievances. Thus out of the seventeen demands, ten were granted by the Mill-owners themselves, two were granted by the Fawcett Committee totally, three were granted in a modified manner approved by the Mill-owners and two were rejected by the Fawcett Committee. According to an analysis of the seventeen demands, only a few of them related to conditions governing the workers and marked an improvement. The rest were only general statement of principles as that there must be standardisation of wages rules consultation of workers etc. The Fawcett Committee report would have secured to the workers no material gain if its work had been confined only to the consideration of the seventeen demands. The Committee however, applied themselves to the standardisation of conditions of employment and in doing so, secured to the workers several privileges, uncontemplated by the strike leaders at the time of calling the strike.

LABOUR LEADERS' UNDERTAKINGS.

The Fawcett Committee began their labours in October 1928 and the report of the Committee was published on the 23rd March 1929. The Committee was appointed as a result of an agreement signed on October 4th 1928 both by the Employers and the Workers the main feature of which was the maintenance of the "status quo" till the Committee had reported. But notwithstanding this agreement, there were 80 strikes between October r1928 and March 1929, which considerably disorganised the Textile industry. The Managements of the Sassoon and Wadia groups of mills objected to these strikes which were all called without any opportunity being given to the employers to consider any grievances that may be formulated. The Managements, therefore, declared that they will not tolerate any lightning strikes and that the Union leaders must undertake to follow the elementary Trade Union principle of giving the employers an opportunity of considering a grievance before a strike is called in order to secure redress. The leaders of the Red Flag Union led by Mr. Dange accordingly entered into an individual agreement with both the Sassoon and Wadia groups of mills that no strike will be called until the grievances on account of which a strike is to be called are communicated to the Management and an opportunity is given to them to redress them. It is only on the furnishing of such an undertaking that both the Wadia and Sassoon groups which had closed in October and November 1928 as a result of lightning strikes were opened for work.

LIGHTNING STRIKES.

Notwithstanding these written agreements lightning strikes were called in every one of the Wadia mills. The grounds alleged were that a few individual workers were discharged on insufficient grounds and that the real reason was the participation of the workers in the Union activities. It is after workers had struck work that the Red Flag Union informed the Management that the condition of resumption of work would be the reinstatement of the workers that had been discharged on one ground or other. Sir Ness Wadia pointed out that these cases of victimisation should have been brought to his notice before the strikes took place and offered to inquire into every one of the cases if the workers returned to work. Sir Ness Wadia also pointed out that striking without notice was fair neither to the Management nor to the large body of workers called out. The Union leaders' reply was that the discharged workers must be unconditionally reinstated before the men would return to work. This Sir Ness Wadia refused to do. Nor can the Union leaders say that they regarded it as a vital principle that any discharged worker on whose behalf the Union felt called upon to intervene must be unconditionally reinstated as a condition of any peace in the mill. The management of the Jacob Sassoon Mill closed their mill when the workers struck work on the 21st March as an act of protest against Meerut arrests. The management stated that the lightning strike was an infringement of the agreement between the Union leaders and Sassoon group management and that the Mills would reopen only on the condition that the strike leaders were dismissed. The Union insisted that no worker should be dismissed in this connection. The Mill remained closed for a short time when the workers gave clear indications o the Union that they proposed to submit to the disciplinary measure proposed by the management and the strike was called off by the Union on the terms laid down by the Jacob Sassoon Mill. In the case of the Wadia Mills, Sir Ness Wadia did not even insist that dismissals once made must stand. He offered to investigate into every one of the alleged cases of victimisation provided the workers resumed work. The principle for which Sir Ness Wadia stood was nothing more and nothing less than that before a strike is called a reasonable opportunity should be given to the management to see whether it could not redress the grievance on account of which a strike is threatened. It is a principle with which no Trade Unionist can quarrel. And it is also a principle without which no management can run a factory employing thousands of workers.

The strikes in the Wadia Mills began in early March. The Management entered into negotiations with the Labour leaders from the beginning and continued the negotiations till the end of March. It is only then the management decided to pay off all the old workers and to re-engage men. The wages were paid off on the 4th April, the re-engagement began on the 8th April and by the 16th April there were 9000 workers working of whom 3,000 were old workers. Employment was offered to all the old workers who wanted to work. Simultaneous with these happenings, the Labour leaders were conferring with the Mill-owners in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Fawcett Committee in favour of the workers. Not a single mention was made of the dispute in the Wadia group. It is only when an agreement had been reached and had reached the stage of signature that the dispute in the Wadia Mill was raised before the Mill-owners' Association. The suggestion that they must be referred to a mediation panel was refused and when Mr. Mody undertook an investigation personally, umbrage was taken at the procedure and the general strike was called without any reference to the workers and without any reasonable notice to the employers. The fact that the Labour leaders had promised a general strike in May 1929 and compared the truce of October 1928 to the retreat of a defeated general in order to recuprate his strength combined with their behaviour all through has convinced the Mill-owners that the Red Flag Union is a bogus trade union run on Communist principles and aiming at destruction of capitalism and that no useful purpose could be served by any agreement with them. The Mill-owners are confident that no impartial inquiry can fail to establish the truth of their assertions. That is why if Government do appoint an "ad hoc" Committee to ascertain whether the strike is Communistic or not the Mill-owners will be ready to submit their case. And it follows that if the finding is that the strike is not Communistic, the Mill-owners will not hesitate to accept arbitration by any competent body.

"CITY OF OTTAWA"

—:o:—

INPERIAL AIRLINER'S FORCED DESCENT

SEVERAL CASULTIES

LONDON, June 17.

An official statement regarding the Imperial Airways air liner disaster states that seven passengers have been killed and four passengers, and the pilot and the mechanic have been injured, it is hoped, not seriously.

LINER OVERTURNS IN SEA.

Eye-witness of the disaster says that the machine struck water with a terrific splash and overturned. A trawler which was only hundred yards distance rushed to its help. A part of the machine had to be chopped away to release passengers.

A FORCED LANDING.

Early reports of the air liner disaster stated that all passengers had been rescued by the trawler. The machine left Croydon at 10|30 this morning for Paris, Basle and Zurich. It was forced to descend on the sea and the pilot wirelessed to Croydon "Cannot make Dungeness. Trying to land beside a ship", and then came the ominous words, "Going down". Croydon broadcast s. o. s. Vessels picking up the call, including a lifeboat from Dungeness, rushed to the liner's assistance and found the machine afloat. Meanwhile Major Brackloy and the staff of engineers speeded to Lympne from Croydon in a special machine to take on supposedly rescued passengers.

LINER BREAKING UP.

The Airliner "City of Ottawa" shackled to trawler is being towed slowly to the coast. The liner is apparently breaking up.—Reuter.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

—:o:—

BRING IN LEAGUE TO BUTTRESS DOMINION SOLUTION

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

LONDON, June 14.

The London correspondent of "The Hindu" writes:—

Commenting on Mr. Benn's appointment, "The New Leader" says he has a great opportunity.

Despite their present antagonism, the Indian people would still respond to a sincere, generous approach.

The paper pleads with the new Secretary to do the 'big thing'.

"If he would send a message to the Indian people, frankly expressing a desire to co-operate with them as equals in establishing Self-Government, offering to negotiate with their leaders, releasing the political prisoners and abandoning the Meerut trial, the response would be immediate and overwhelming. Unless India is treated in this way, the situation may prove dangerous to the Labour Government.

"We do not want Labour to be responsible for the suppression of the revolt which, even if based on non-violence, would almost certainly encourage violent repression."

BRINGING IN THE LEAGUE.

Mr. Brailsford, writing in the same journal on the protection of minorities in India says the wisest thing would be to bring in the League of Nations to buttress the Dominion solution.

"Let the constitution provide a reasonable guarantee for the rights of the Muslims and others but, instead of retaining London as the court of appeal, call in Geneva.

"In this way, we should ensure fair treatment to minorities while the majority could no longer suspect we were using this pretext to prolong our own sway."

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN SIND WORSENS

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HINDUS PANIC-STRICKEN

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON GOVERNOR

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 18.

The Hindu-Muslim situation has been worstening in Sind during the last two months. The release of all the eighty Muslims arrested in connection with the riot at Larkana last year has reacted badly on the province. The recent murder of six Hindus at Jacobabad and two at Pirajoghot in Sukkur District and other incidents have considerably alarmed Hindu opinion. No one has been arrested for Jacobabad murders despite open allegations being made as to the identity of the guilty persons.

LEADING HINDUS TO INTERVIEW GOVERNOR.

In view of the situation, a representative meeting of leading Hindus of the province was held at Karachi on the 15th. All the speakers criticised the supine attitude of Government in regard to various acts of defiance of law and order. The meeting decided to organise an All-Sind hartal to mark the indignation of Sind Hindus against the way they are being treated by Government and Muslims. To arrange a deputation to interview the members of the Bombay Council and the Governor of Bombay. An influential Committee was appointed to take necessary action in the matter. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya who is touring in Sind is visiting Jacobabad on the 19th.

MUSLIM WELCOME TO MALAVIYAJI.

Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., Sindh, welcomes Pandit Malaviya to Sindh in the following message:—

With Haj Committee I am working here. Welcome you on behalf of my constituency of Sindh. I assure you that Mussalmans and Hindus are still living peacefully all over Sindh as for example in the interior villages even a single Hindu can live with his family and do 'bona fide' trade. Muslim headmen of villages consider their duty to protect him and recover his debts from the poor cultivators, but lately few fanatics are creating ill-feeling between the communities. I hope you will not be misled by them and do your utmost to stop this campaign of vilification and mischief and try your best to restore old feelings of cordiality, and mutual trust. I deplore recent and unfortunate murders in Jacobabad if I were there I would have taken you there and satisfied you that there was no conspiracy to murder either Hindus or Muslims.—Free Press.

SIND HINDUS TO OBSERVE HARTAL

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PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

HYDERABAD (Sind) June 18.

Apropos the Jacobabad and Pirjogoth murders, a Conference of Hindus from all parts of Sindh has decided to fix a day for the observance of a hartal as a protest against the attitude of the Government and to send a deputation to the Governor of Bombay and the members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Conference has also appointed a Committee to visit Jacobabad and Pirjogoth and collect more facts and issue a statement.—A. P.

The Managing Secretary of the B. U. P. Association wires from Bansda under Monday's date:—

The drawing of prizes of the B. U. P. Association commenced on the 15th instant in the open court near the Summer Palace before a large gathering of officers and visitors of the town at Bansda. The first three prizes of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 fell to the lot of (1) P. K. R. M. Veeramal (Ondiputhur, Coimbatore District), (2) S. Andarappa Pillai, Customs peon (Emlashekharpattam, Trichendur Taluk, Tinnevelly District), (3) Soni Deoji Narsai Suva (Fizi Islands), and will surely gladden the hearts of the fortunate families.

HEAVY FLOODS CONTINUE

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REFUGEES LIVE ON HILL

GOVERNOR TO VISIT AEFECTED TRACTS

SHILLONG, June 17.

His Excelleney Sir Laurie Hammond is making arrangements to visit the tracts affected by floods in Assam.

Through telegraphic communication with Silchar has been interrupted owing to posts and wires being submerged. Floods have occurred in Surma Valley and although waters in Silchar have fallen since Friday, the position there is serious. A large number of refugees are living on the hill on which the circuit house is situated. Shortage of food supplies is apprehended and the Assam Government have arranged with the Government of Bengal for despatch of 5,000 maunds of rice to the flooded areas. Such stocks as have not been spoilt have been commandeered and all arrangements have been made to control price and for the distribution of stores. There are about 5,000 refugees in the Police lines and the steamer "Hira" is carrying relief parties to the affected villages.

BRIDGES DAMAGED.

Floods are also reported from Sylhet and Nowgong and along the Brahmaputra Valley. Two bridges have been damaged in Darring district. In the first-named district, parganas of Langia Ita and Vamugaeh are the worst affected and floods there are mentioned as the highest in living memory.—A. P.

TOWNS SUBMERGED IN TRIPURA

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HEAVY DAMAGE TO CROPS

AGARTALA (Tripura) June 17.

Heavy damage to crops and loss of property are reported from Agartala, the capital of the Tripura State. Divisional towns of Sonamura and Kailasshar are almost completely under water. The Dewan who is in charge of relief operations has left for Sonamura.—A. P.

NADIAD KAIRA RY. PROJECT

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RE-INVESTIGATION OF TRAFFIC PROSPECTS

The following subjects, among others, were discussed at the 51st meeting of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on Thursday the 30th May, 1929:—

Nadiad—Kaira Railway Project:—The Chairman explained that the line had originally been proposed by Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai, but under the orders of the Railway Board the project had been taken out of the hands private agency and transferred to the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company. A further traffic survey had been carried out, and this had led to the conclusion that, in view of the motor competition which had come into existence, there would be no justification for proceeding with the construction of the line. The Railway Board were advised accordingly, and it was suggested that if the Government of Bombay desired the construction of the project, they should guarantee the Railways Company against loss on the construction and working of the proposed line. It was now understood that the Railway Board had referred the matter to the Bombay Government and that the latter had sent out a representative to re-investigate the traffic prospects of the line on their behalf.

Running of Single Units on electric trains:—The Chairman explained that as each electric train unit was composed of four coaches it was only possible to run either a four-coach train or an eight-coach train, and the practice was to run eight-coach train during peak periods and four coach trains during the middle of the day when traffic was comparatively light. He also pointed out that, regardless of the accommodation available in a carriage, it was usual for passengers to stand near the door and it was impossible for the Railway to prevent this.

SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE'S WORK

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FREE CINEMA DEMONSTRATION TO PUBLIC

APPEAL TO CITY'S YOUTH

The Social Purity League gave a further Cinema Demonstration on Scotil Evil. The Film entitled "Curse of ignorance" was shown at the Majestic Cinema, on Sunday the 16th inst., When more than one thousand people attended the Show. As a part of their programme the League has given free Cinema Demonstrations in various parts of the City with the object of educating young men and women and to protect them from social vices.

LEAGUE'S WORK.

No words are needed to commend the good work the League is doing and within Six months of its existence it has rescued many "boys and girl from the Brothels and from the hands of those who are dealing in Immoral traffic in this City," and thus saved them from the path of ruin.

The Film exhibited on Sunday morning is one which will go a great way to dispel the gross ignorance of the youth of the City as to the alarming spread of this evel.

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY PUBLIC

During the interval in the show, Mr. Behram D. Mistri, pleader, who is a member of the Social Purity League addressed the audience on the aims and objects of the League. He explained to the public the work that has been done by the League, and asked their Co-operation People must not think he said that this work is to be done by the Government only. It is a task which no Government in any country can claim to undertake without the willing and intelligent co-operation of the Public. Once the public is made to feel the dangers of the Social evil to itself and to posterity, it is merely a matter of a few years to see the desired transformation in its attitude, and the consequent elimination of the evil itself. But to have this done it is necessary to awaken the mass mind by an active educative propaganda. Centres will have to be established in the different part of the City, with the object of educating the People, warning them of the dangers of the Social evil, and helping the victims of immoral traffic to regain their lost position in Society and live an honest and pure life. In this direction the Social Purity League, has already stated its programme and has done a very good work during the past few months, and deserves to be congratulated, and he appealed to the public of Bombay to come forward and help the League in its work by offering Voluntary service. The financial question was by no means negligible and the speaker made it quite clear that unless the Public of Bombay came forward with funds to assist the League, the latter wold be very much handicapped in furthering its Programme.

NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND

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LONDON, June 17.

Rugby.—The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Craigie Mason Aitchison, King's Counsel, to be Lord Advocate for Scotland and Mr. John Charles Watson, King's Counsel, to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.B. O. W.

London.—Mr. Craigie Mason Aitchison, King's Counsel, has been appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland. Mr. Aitchison who was formerly a Liberal joined the Independent Labour Party in 1923 and unsuccessfully contested Central Glasgow in the recent election.—Reuter.

Rugby.—British Bentley motor cars achieved a remarkable success in the twenty-four hour Grand Prix endurance race at Le Mans, France on Sunday. A team of Bentleys secured first, second, third and fourth places in the race which is recognised as the most important and testing of all trans-Continental road races.—B.O.W.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hart Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.